

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL



May, 1926

25 Cents

Announcing

a football shoe so new that we had no time to make a cut before this magazine went to press.

Horace Partridge Football Shoe No. 14 is practically unknown now—but it will be everybody's friend this football season.

This new shoe is supplied with two sets of interchangeable cleats made of bakelite. One set is the regular style cleat. The other set is mud cleats. By means of a simple tool that is easily handled and a special construction in the sole of the shoe, the cleats may be readily changed at will. Moderately priced.

Sample for inspection gladly sent on request.

You will be equally interested in the feature values we offer in other football equipment—jerseys, pants, helmets, shoulder pads and other supplies. Tell us what your requirements are and we will arrange to send samples for your examination, without any obligation on your part.

*Circular Listing Our Complete 1926 Football Line
Now Ready—Write for Your Copy*

HAVE YOU SEEN
No. 113 CATALOG
BASEBALL
TRACK and
OTHER SPORTS?
Copy gladly mailed
on request.

Horace Partridge Co.
"EVERYTHING FOR SPORT"

CLEVELAND, O.
205 St. Clair Ave., E.

Established
1847

BOSTON, MASS.
49 Franklin St.

WHOLESALE
PRICES TO
ATHLETIC
DIRECTORS

Please mention
your position when
writing us.

The Baseball Special

THE May number of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL is primarily a baseball special. As the April number was devoted largely to relay meets in the relay month, it is fitting that May, the college baseball month, should be featured by giving special attention to the great game of baseball. There are some who think that baseball belongs primarily to the men who are interested in Organized Baseball, but baseball belongs to no individual or groups. It is a game that belongs to the colleges as well as to the towns; to the schools as well as the sand lots and to the amateurs as well as the professionals.

The school and college coaches can make baseball a great amateur game by putting the necessary promotional effort into the sport. The fact is that the school and college coaches have the power to make or break any sport that is on the program of the educational institutions. They have made football the most spectacular game in America. They have made basketball the most universal game. They have improved and promoted school and college track until practically all of the stellar track and field men are now being developed in the institutions of learning. They can make amateur baseball so popular that in a short time those who annually view our athletics with alarm will be talking about the over-emphasis on baseball.

College Baseball Coaches

ROBERT CLAY, Baseball Coach, Georgia Tech, is one of the coaches whose work is discussed in the article on baseball in this issue.

Sam Crawford, Baseball Coach, University of Southern California, is the famous Crawford who played for fifteen years with Detroit. He has written a very interesting account of California baseball.

Judson A. Hyames graduated from Western State Normal. He played two seasons in the Southern League. He has served as baseball coach at Western State Normal for four years. His teams have won fifty-one out of sixty-eight games played.

Guy Lowman, Baseball Coach at the University of Wisconsin, has served the Badgers as head coach of football, basketball and baseball at different times. At the present he is head of the required work department and director of the Normal School of Physical Education.

Geo. E. Keogan is baseball and basketball coach at the University of Notre Dame. His Notre Dame baseball teams have always finished with an average of better than six hundred per cent.

Thomas C. Hayden, Baseball Coach, Coe College, graduated from the University of Illinois four year coaching school and is now freshman football and basketball coach and head baseball and wrestling coach at Coe.

Dr. John E. Dorman has been coach of the Upper Iowa football, baseball and basketball teams since 1912. Dorman was a star on the Georgetown University teams for four years.

George H. Pritchard, Director of Athletics, Hiram College, is well known to JOURNAL readers since he has contributed a number of articles recently.

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

VOL. VI

MAY, 1926

No. 9

CONTENTS

The Eighth Annual National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament	3
<i>By James A. Ashmore</i>	
Relay "Touch-offs"	8
<i>By Fred G. Erney</i>	
Notes from College Diamonds.....	10
<i>By College Baseball Coaches</i>	
Present Day Track Stars.....	16
<i>By College Track Coaches</i>	
The Ohio State University Track.....	19
<i>By J. E. Pollard</i>	
Editorials	20
The Interscholastic Inter-Island Basketball Tournament of Hawaii.....	22
<i>By Lionel de Silva</i>	
Chats with Coaches	24
Pennsylvania and Drake Relay Records.....	26
Return of Amateur Baseball.....	30
<i>By John L. Griffith</i>	
Organization of the Physical Education Department at Polytechnic High School, Long Beach.....	36
<i>By Chas. H. Hunt</i>	
An Athletic Seminar	46

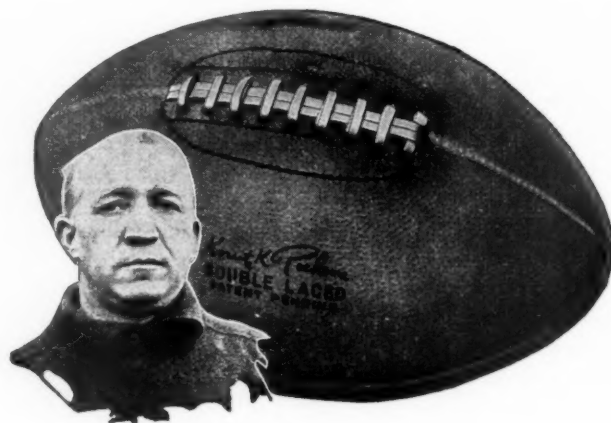
Request for change of address must reach us thirty days before the date of issue with which it is to take effect. Duplicate copies cannot be sent to replace those undelivered through failure to send advance notice.

Published monthly except July by the ATHLETIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, 6922 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year; Canada, \$1.75; foreign, \$2.00

Copyright, 1926, the Athletic Journal Publishing Company

Entered as second-class matter August 14, 1925, at the Post-office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of March 3, 1879



The Rockne Double Lace and the air-valve features of the Wilson Rockne Official Intercollegiate Foot Ball were originated and perfected (Patents Pending) by the Wilson-Western Sporting Goods Co.

Look for the Knute Rockne autograph when buying air-valve type balls. It is your protection—it assures foot balls of proven worth.

Specify Knute Rockne Official Intercollegiate Foot Balls on the next order to your Dealer.

The Eighth Annual National Interscholastic Basket Ball Tournament

By James A. Ashmore

THE Eighth Annual National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament conducted under the auspices of the University of Chicago, March 30th to April 3rd inclusive, was from every point of view a splendid and successful event. Any interscholastic athletic competition that attracts forty teams from thirty-three states is surely National in scope, and the name applied to this tournament may be said to depict its true character. This tournament presents an opportunity to study and analyze the style of play and the tactics of teams from all sections of the country.

The natural tendency of a person interested in the development of basket ball is to compare the standard of play this year with that of previous tournaments, and to be alert to discover any new trend in the game. But after learning some human interest incidents concerning several teams this year the thought came to the writer that these incidents are as important as the styles of play, or any new methods in the game.

Each state championship team carries the keen interest and concern of

the citizens of the town it represents as well as the loyalty and good wishes of many citizens of its state. "Nick," the proprietor of the shoe shining emporium located near the high school, wired his team in Chicago urging

heroic efforts by the use of a famous saying of Caesar. The following day the same team received a telegram from the Governor of the state extending praise for the victories won and wishing the team still greater success.

Another team received a telegram of good wishes from the Governor of its state. Some loyal school girls expressed a rabbit, crated up in the school's colors with a horse shoe attached to the crate, to the coach of a team from the south west. Public sentiment of the citizens of a town, with a state championship team demanded that the team go to Chicago in face of a threat by the Superintendent to resign his position if the team went to the tournament.

The Gaylord Minnesota team was a capable organization. This team was not eliminated until Friday in the round before the semi-finals and then by the team that was runner-up, Fargo. The Gaylord High School has a total enrollment of twenty-seven boys. Twelve boys went out for the team. Gaylord won the Minnesota Championship and made an excellent



Clarence Amiott, Coach, Fitchburg Team.



Fitchburg, Mass., National Interscholastic Basketball Champions

John Oliva
Left Forward

Alfred Maffeo
Left Guard

Anastos Fanos
Center

Lauri Myllykangas
Right Forward

David Allan
Right Guard



Nanticoke (Pa.) High School. Top row, left to right—Salack, Faculty Manager; Butkiewicz; Sherwood; Leary, Coach; Beckley; Estwanick; Bell, Student Manager. Bottom row, left to right—Lentz; Donohue; Captain Domzalski; Morgan; Hill; Price.

showing at Chicago. The team was coached by a public spirited citizen, all of which shows something of the interest the towns take in their high school teams. It is also a splendid recommendation for basket ball as a game since a small town may develop a team that can compete successfully against teams representing cities with a much greater population. This fact probably accounts to some extent for the general popularity of basket ball. It is estimated that more boys engage in basket ball than in any of our other competitive sports.

The intense interest of the fans especially of the ones who accompany the team presents a real problem for the coach in keeping his players in the right mental attitude.

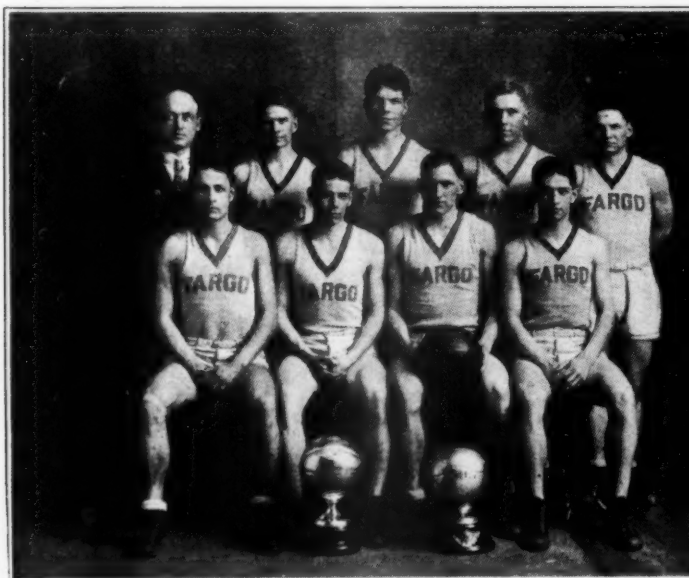
The Pueblo, Colo.-Newton, Kan. Game

The Pueblo-Newton game was a striking game because of the tactics used by Pueblo and for the reason that it eliminated the team that a large majority of tournament fans favored to win the title. The Newton team was an impressive looking outfit. Four of the five regular players were six feet or more in height while the other player was near the six foot mark. The team came with an impressive season's record behind it, having won from the Wichita National Champions of 1925 in annexing the Kansas state title. The team was well coached and the players of the sharp shooting variety. When Pueblo

won the game from Newton in the round before the semi-finals it was without question the biggest upset of the whole tournament.

The Pueblo coach had seen enough of the Newton team to learn that his team could not match speed against speed with Newton and expect to be returned the winner. It is reasonable to assume that the Pueblo coach decided against playing Newton at their own game so planned his team's tactics to neutralize the speed of the opponents. A game resulted that was to say the least unusual. The score by quarters indicates an exceptional game. Pueblo led 2-0 at the end of the first quarter, 6-0 at the half, 12-7 at the end of the third quarter and 13-11 for the game. Newton had possession of the ball only one time in the first quarter. Pueblo got the ball and kept it,—on one occasion three minutes without an attempt at the goal. The Newton five man defense waited for the attack which came only as long shots. One long shot hit the mark. Newton continued to wait and Pueblo continued their tactics of exchanging the ball from guard to guard or dribbling across the court in front of the Newton defense. In the second half the Newton players forced the play by coming out after the opposing players with a man to man defense. Newton scored ten points in the second half while Pueblo was scoring seven. Two points away from a tied score.

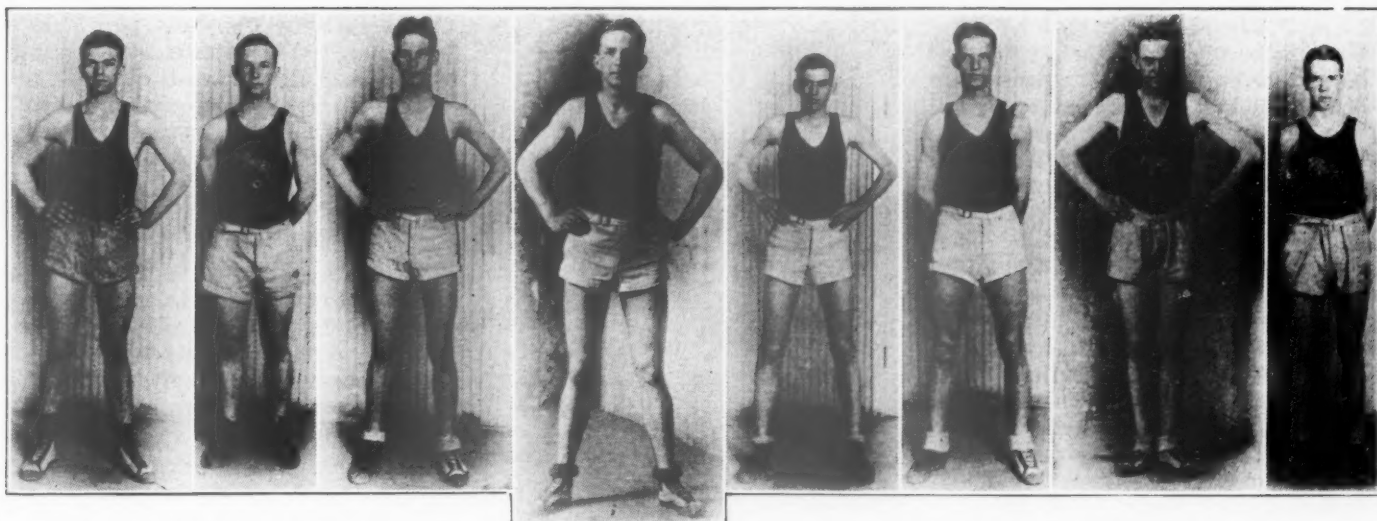
Pueblo's team was developed around one man, Clark, who played a free lance style offensively. He jumped at center, acted as a guard in starting the offensive attack but would break in toward the goal on a dribble at the slightest opportunity. A team mate shifted back as guard whenever Clark broke for the goal. Clark had



Fargo, North Dakota



Roswall, New Mexico



Pine Bluff (Ark.) High School Team.

a very fast break in starting a dribble and was a constant threat. He proved to be an exceptional player but his shooting was not quite up to the standard of the rest of his game. Clark monopolized the play for his team. When he made a pass, the ball was immediately returned to him. The Pueblo offense depended upon Clark but the team displayed an effective defense against Newton only to lose their semi-final game by a loose defense against Fargo.

Newton displayed a pleasing style of offense. The guards dribbled forward, sometimes passing the ball between them, or stepping and bluffing while watching for a break by the center or forward. The forwards made diagonal cuts and after the ball was received, a rapid continuity of passes was made until a scoring chance came, then a shot and a follow-in. The team's defense was only



(Below) Williams and Strickland high point men of New Mexico State Tournament.

slightly below the standard of its offense. It was really a high class team.

The Fargo, N. D.-Gaylord, Minn. Game

Gaylord gave Fargo a hard fight on Friday to determine which team was to advance to the semi-final round. Fargo won by the score of 28-24 after leading 14-11 at the half.

Fargo had a tall rangy center who was a big asset to his team. The forwards were small but fast. The center used his height to good advantage near the goal. He recovered rebounds consistently for a return shot or slap-in, or a pass out. On the tip-off the forwards lined up abreast the center, one on either side. The tip plays largely went to a guard. Offensively the guards advanced the ball, using a bounce pass to a forward who met the



San Antonio, Texas, High School. Standing, left to right: Cannon (coach), Veltman, Howle, Cheatham, Bass, McMillan, Smalley (assistant coach). Sitting, left to right: McMillan, Ducharme, Fiery (captain), Elkins, Rees, Ferguson, Hill.



Westport (Kansas City) High School. Reading from left to right, Baker, Larson, Kennedy, Holbert, Wingate, Welch (captain), Embry, Waldorf, Roach, G. R. Edwards, Coach.

ball and passed to the center. The offense was varied by the pass from the guard going to the center who then passed to a forward cutting from the side line towards the goal. On deep rebounds to the center the latter would break on a dribble in an effort to beat the opponents to the goal. The forwards dashed down on either side to put three men on the two opposing guards. The players were alert for any break. Fargo played a five man defense in the first half and changed to a man for man style in the second half. The team was stronger offensively than defensively. Later figures will be presented on the team's defensive game.

The Gaylord team depended upon a fast clever guard to feed the ball to the center or forwards. The guard cut in fast after his pass and then played as a forward. The team might have gone farther and perhaps clear through had the team's defense been better or the follow-in after shots been employed. The clever feeding of the running guard, accurate shooting by a smooth working forward, and three other capable players made the Gaylord team a dangerous contender.

The Salem, S. D.-San Antonio, Tex. Game

Salem's players lined up in the back court for the tip-off. A very fast running guard made them a dangerous offensive team. He worked the ball down by dribbling, would pass forward then break fast for a return pass. Following his break, he played as a forward, that is, he remained in scoring territory. The offensive attack was very deliberate until the pass forward and the break by the guard were made. The forwards acted as sleepers in the corners as the guards



Coach Hammons,
Pine Bluff (Ark.)



Coach Cannon,
San Antonio

manouvered the ball forward. The left forward scored three goals against Fitchburg in the semi-final game by the sleeper method. The opposing guard overlooked the forward, and a pass gave him a set-up shot. Salem employed the man for man style of defense. It was a team composed of hard working earnest boys that survived the competition until it met the ultimate winner of the tournament—Fitchburg.

San Antonio lined up in Y formation for the tip-off. They employed the man for man defense. The players broke very fast for their offensive attack, which consisted of a passing offensive. It was one team that followed shots consistently. The team lost the ball too often by interceptions in the Salem game.

Defensively the men played man for man. When the ball was lost at their goal the forwards started their defense against the guards in the back court. This was used consistently and not merely against a "stall."

The Fitchburg, Mass.-Nanticoke, Pa. Game

The Fitchburg team that won the National Championship, met the Nanticoke, Pa., team on Friday afternoon in the round previous to the semi-final round. Fitchburg won this game by a score of 22-14 and thus went to the semi-final round.

The theory on which the Fitchburg team was developed is that used by professional basket ball teams, namely that possession of the ball prevents the opponents from scoring. The team, once it secured possession of the ball, protected it carefully, against interception and continued to pass in scoring territory until a scoring opportunity presented itself. At times it seemed this exchange of passes near the goal was carried to the extreme.

A player who had an opening for a shot would pass rather than shoot. The receiver of the ball would not have so good a chance for a shot as the passer had had so the passing would continue. But that was the team's system so it was adhered to consistently.

The team used the regular formation for tip-off plays. On deep rebounds from the opponents board, the forwards or center would break fast in an effort to beat the defensive men to the goal. Normally, the offensive method was for the guards to dribble forward and when the pass went to a forward or to the center, there followed sharp breaks with a series of



Gaylord, Minn., High School. Left to right, back row: Hyzer, B. F. Borchert (coach), Wallin, Schramm. Front row: Sidney Krueger, Lichttenegger, Lindall, Corcoran, Roland Krueger.



Elkins (W. Va.) High School. Front row, left to right—Marshall, Donohue, Captain Downs, Glenn, Wallace. Back row, left to right—Zickefoose, Manager, Coach F. C. Wimer, Cromwell, Riley, Martin, Michie, Talbott.

passes until the scoring opportunity presented itself, then a shot and a follow-in.

The players went at the game in a workman like manner. There was nothing spectacular about the play or the players. Neither was there any weakness in their offense, defense or the execution of either feature; there was no outstanding star among the players, no mediocre player, but a well organized machine that won the national championship.

Defensively the team employed the five man shifting style, and the defense was on a par with the offensive play. The coordination between the offensive and defensive tactics served to conserve the energy of the players. The five regulars played through in the three last games except when the regular center retired on four fouls. A substitute center appeared then who seemed to have about the same ability as the regular center.

Fitchburg encountered its hardest and closest game against Salem on Saturday afternoon. A defensive error allowed a Salem forward to score on three set-up shots. The guard on one side observed an opposing forward advancing into the former's territory but became interested in the play around the ball and a pass to that forward caught the guard out of position. Three goals or six points went to the Salem team in the first quarter in this manner. The game went into an overtime period and during a stall by the Fitchburg team a guard slipped to the goal and received the ball for a set up goal. That goal proved to be the deciding point in the game. Notwithstanding this defensive lapse the Fitchburg defense was sound in principle and execution throughout the tournament.

The writer stopped at the hotel where the Fitchburg team was quartered and did not know of the team's presence until it was stated that the

Nanticoke-Fitchburg game was for the hotel championship. This would indicate that the players were recuperating between games in their rooms and were not exposed to the patter of the fans.

Fitchburg was a well-coached, well-handled team and is deserving of the title of National Champions of 1926.

Nanticoke opposed Fitchburg on Friday afternoon in a game that was lost 22-14.

The Nanticoke team was outstanding for its defensive play. The defense was the man for man style. Individually the players were well coached in defensive play. Offensively, the team was strong but not so efficient as in the defensive side of the game. Nanticoke held Fitchburg to 22 points, whereas Fitchburg scored 25 points against Fargo in the final game. Nanticoke allowed the Salt Lake team to score 26 points but that may be discounted to some extent as the final score was 39-26 in favor of Nanticoke.

The plan of offense was to have the guards dribble and pass to a forward coming to meet the pass. The forward usually passed to the center who shot or passed to the second forward. Nanticoke was a good team but one that seemed to lack the fire of aggressiveness to carry it to a championship.

Diagram 1

Diagram 1 is a sleeper play Salem, S. D., used against Fitchburg for three goals in the first quarter of the game.

The ball was worked past the defensive formation and an exchange of passes followed. When the left defensive guard came forward, a sharp pass went to the left offensive forward for a dribble in and a shot.

Diagram 2

Diagram 2 is one of Fitchburg's scoring plays. X represents offensive players. O represents defensive players. X4, a guard, passed to forward X2 who was cutting in toward the foul circle. X2 passed to center X3 who passed to guard X4 who had cut to the opposite side of the goal. Forward X1 had drawn the guard OG to the side line. After the break and passes the action was continuous.

Diagram 3

In Diagram 3 Fargo used a pass from the guards to the tall center on

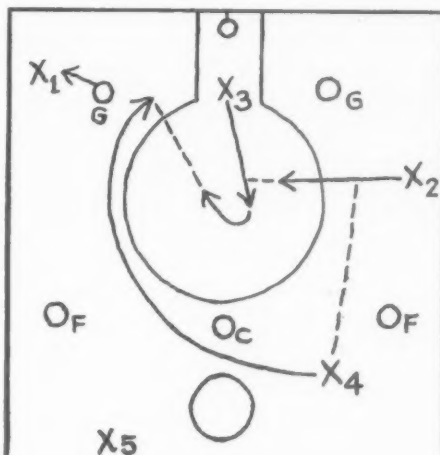


Diagram 2

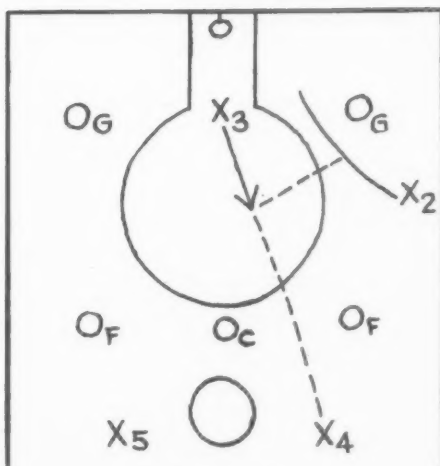


Diagram 3

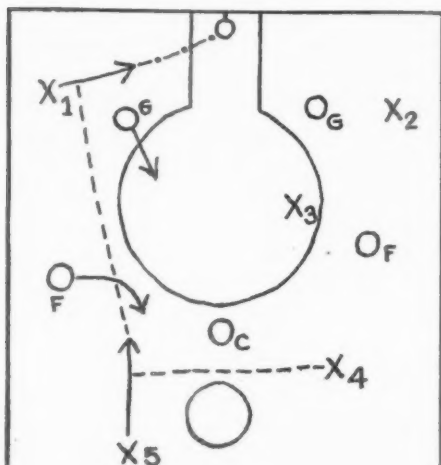


Diagram 1

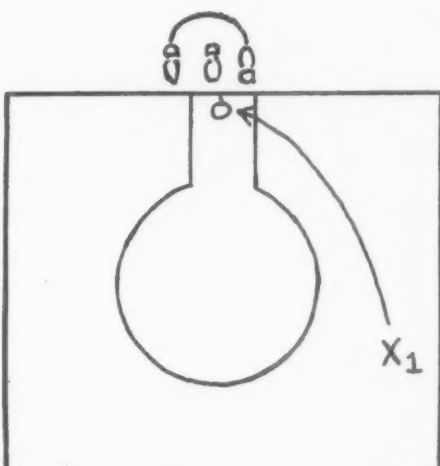


Diagram 4

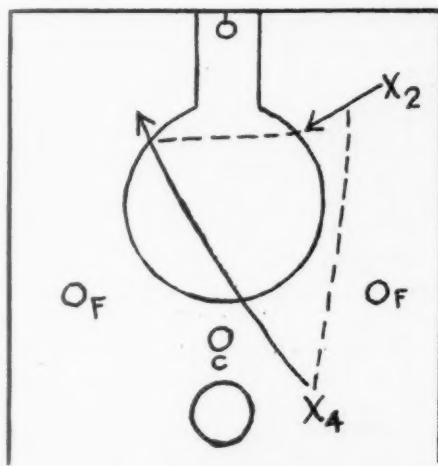


Diagram 5

their offensive thrust. The center would pass to a forward cutting to the goal from the side line or he himself would shoot. He followed the ball in for a shot or passed out after the recovery.

Diagram 4

Diagram 4 indicates a rather unusual out of bound play that was used in the tournament. The player with the ball was out of bounds at his own goal. He made a reverse turn and delivered the ball with his back to X1 who was dashing in to the goal. The play worked for an easy shot by X1.

Diagram 5

In Diagram 5 Gaylord, Minnesota, used a pass through the front line of defense. The guard who passed would make a sharp dash for a return pass and a shot. The team favored the right side of the court for making the offensive thrust.

An examination of the scores would indicate that the teams able to hold the opponents score to something under twenty points were the teams that reached the semi-finals—or had a chance at the title.

Salem averaged $26\frac{1}{2}$ points per game and allowed opponents an average of $17\frac{1}{2}$ points per game. Pueblo averaged $22\frac{3}{5}$ points per game, and allowed her opponents an average of $18\frac{2}{5}$ points per game. Fargo averaged 23 points per game, and allowed the opponents an average of $20\frac{1}{5}$ points per game. Fitchburg averaged $25\frac{3}{5}$ points per game, and allowed opponents $15\frac{2}{5}$ points per game.

Fargo is the only team among the semi-finalists to allow more than a 20 point average, and this team's average was brought up to $20\frac{1}{2}$ points by the score Fitchburg made in the championship game.

From a consideration of the other four teams that also reached the round before the semi-finals it develops that Newton, Kansas held her opponents to an average of 17 points but was unfortunate in losing a game 13-11. Gaylord, Minnesota, held her opponents to an average of $19\frac{2}{3}$ points but had one game with a score of 23 to 7 which reduced her average greatly. The team was eliminated by having 28 points scored against it. San Antonio allowed an average of

$23\frac{1}{3}$ points per game. Nanticoke one of the eight teams allowed an average of $20\frac{2}{3}$ points per game. This average was raised by a 39-26 victory.

Teams winning one or two games allowed a higher average to be scored against them than 20 points per game almost uniformly and also scored more than the average of the semi-final teams almost uniformly.

In a game with a final score of 29 to 34 a count was kept of the number of intercepted passes allowed by each team. The losing team permitted the opponents to intercept twelve passes in the first half and eleven in the second half. The winning team lost the ball in the same manner six times in the first half and twice in the last half. The subtraction of eight interceptions from twenty-three interceptions shows that the winning team had an advantage of fifteen. Getting possession of the ball fifteen times should easily account for the five points by which the team won.

Avoidable loss of the ball on passes was much too prevalent in many of the tournament games.

Relay "Touch-Offs"

By Fred G. Erney

Mr. Erney now connected with the Dallas, Texas, Public Schools was last year Director of Athletics at Cleburn, Texas. When at Cleburn his relay teams won eleven first and four second places. One of his teams won in the fast race of the three-quarter mile relay at the National Inter-scholastic Meet in Chicago.

"There are nine and sixty ways of constructing tribal lays, and-every-single-one-of-them-is-right," remarks Kipling. There are not quite that many touch-offs to be observed in a big relay meet, but the number is many more than is indicated in the average book upon track work. Relay meets are growing in number and favor—more power to them! By the same sign the different methods of baton passing are also growing.

The two great factors in a touch-off are speed and safety. The unfortunate part of the matter is that one must be sacrificed for the other. It depends upon the material at hand, the keenness of competition, and the gambling nature of a coach and team as to the type of touch-off a coach gives his team. The writer doubts

the wisdom of having a conservative type of pass and a rapid type if the same men are to use each type.

With the view to showing the most popular types of pass used in some of the big meets this past year some illustrations accompany this article. The illustrations are posed—not action pictures. For that reason they

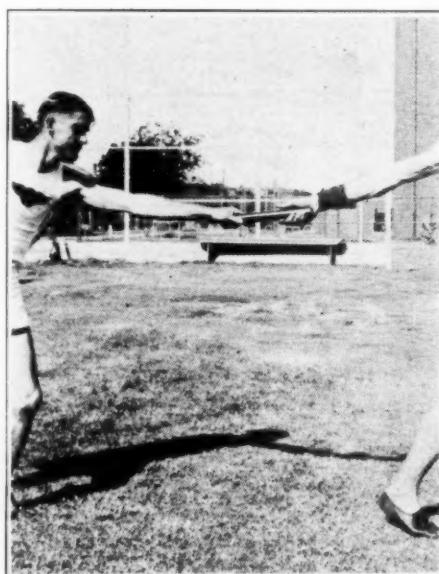


Illustration 1

are stilted in appearance. It is also true that the men posing are not fully familiar with each type of pass.

Illustration One: This is the ordinary type of touch-off used by the average team. It is the one most commonly depicted in books upon track. The out-going man looks back until the baton is in his hand. Until the actual transfer is made he is slowly moving forward and increasing his speed. It is fairly safe, rather slow, but hard on the receiving man as he is in an awkward running position. The outstretched hands are subject to wavering and many dismal passes are made under such a system. Let no one ever forget that passing must be practised and practised. Four ordinary men can beat four splendid performers if the first group will practise often on the pass and the better group neglect their passing. Upon passing are championship relay teams made.

Illustration Two: The pass here shown is one that is about as popular as that of illustration one. It differs from the other in that the palm is turned up instead of down. It is open to the same objections that the other one is. Perhaps an upward sweep of the baton produces a better run-through than does a downward move-

ment. A jostle is often the cause for defeat of a team using either of these passes.

Illustration Three: This is a modification of illustration one. The runners are more stooped and the receiver is "blind." It is perhaps the speediest pass known but, as to be expected, is the most dangerous. Kansas University uses a pass of this sort. Coach Schlademan justifies it by saying that six inches in a reach-back and a fast start may win a relay race. He must have had these inches in mind when his team ran the quarter-mile relay in forty-two seconds flat to win from Illinois at the 1925 Kansas Relays!

Illustration Four: Here we have a cupped hand touch-off. I believe this one is credited to Pennsylvania. It is a very good touch-off. It is not speedy and is fairly safe. The objection to it is that the space between the arm and the body is narrow and that it therefore requires accurate placing of the baton or a lost baton may be the result.

Illustration Five: Pat Page's Flying Butler Four used a touch-off of this type. It is a splendid pass for a team that is willing to go it "blind." It is especially fine in a crowded field. It is not so rapid in the transfer as some other passes.

Illustration Six: So far as the writer knows this touch-off is original. The out-going man looks back until the in-coming man shouts, "Go." This command usually comes when about seven yards separates them and depends on the incoming man's condition for a run-through. The out-going man becomes "blind" upon the command to go and gathers speed. The in-coming man is wholly responsible for the transfer. The out-going man



Illustration 2



Illustration 3

places his thumb upon his "hip-bone" and spreads the fingers of his hands widely from his body. This hand is now a perfect socket for receiving the baton. The passer comes up and places the baton against the receiver's right leg. Then he swings the baton upward and maintains a pressure against the leg. This pass is a *safe* one and, of course, sacrifices some speed. It encourages a good run-through and pulls down the head of the passer. It was devised with the idea that the in-coming man is none too clear in vision and accuracy after a hard run.

A few teams hold the baton vertically and the receiver "plucks" it.

I am told that one Missouri Valley school uses a lefthand touch-off. The pass is accomplished like that of illustration three except that the left hand of the receiver is extended and the pass is not "blind." The claim made for this pass is that the receiver can better see the pole and the field of runners on his inside.

In each illustration the out-going runner shows what appears to be a strap about his right wrist. This is a scarlet silk handkerchief. Many teams thought that our boys wore this for luck! Some teams wear brightly colored running shirts for the purpose of identifying the out-going man by the passer. Each receiver of the baton on our team swung the arm bearing the handkerchief vertically as the passer neared home. The in-coming runner simply followed the bright bit of cloth to the spot of delivery.

Relay racing is in its infancy for modern times. This article makes no pretention of being exhaustive on the touch-off. The last word will not be said for many years—and may that be long deferred!



Illustration 4



Illustration 5



Illustration 6

Notes from College Diamonds

In spite of the backward spring, baseball is thriving this year in many colleges!

Baseball in the Southern Conference

By Charles Shonesy, Directory Publicity, Georgia Tech.

Collegiate baseball in the southern conference holds public interest more this spring than ever before. For several seasons baseball has been a paying sport at Georgia Tech and reports from other institutions particularly Georgia, intimate that it is gradually getting on a paying basis at other colleges in the Conference.

When it is remembered that one series in which Tech played last spring drew more than \$10,000 at the gate this can be appreciated. In line with the rapid athletic development at Tech the Athletic Association of that school has built a separate baseball park for this sport, leaving the big concrete stadium for football alone. The new baseball field has a covered stand which will seat 5,000 spectators and the playing field is ample. This field is within fifty feet of the big concrete stadium.

At Tech everyone expects one of the greatest baseball seasons in the history of that institution. The team has won five of its first six games. The team will almost average six feet in height and 175 pounds in weight. Coach Clay has six experienced out-

fielders any one of the crew capable of playing in any game. There are six well seasoned infielders available and two catchers. Clay also has two lefthanded veterans and five right-handers who have seen college service. It is one of the most talented and



Robert Alva Clay, head coach at Georgia Tech since 1921.



Bob Reeves, captain and shortstop at Georgia Tech.

one of the largest squads he has ever had.

The team is captained by Bob Reeves shortstop—one of the best in the south. He has hit five home runs in the six games which have been played, finding the Ohio State pitchers particularly to his liking.

Tom Angley, catcher, is regarded as the best hitter ever to play for Tech and probably the best the Southern Conference has ever seen. Doug Wycoff, the only man ever to win four athletic letters at Tech, Gus Merkle, Bob Moreland and Wilder are some other very good hitters on the club. Incidentally the team is batting over .350 in its first six games.

In the five and a fraction years that Robert Alva Clay has been head coach of the Georgia Tech baseball teams he has hung up one of the finest records of games won and players developed that the south has ever known.

Clay after several years as assistant baseball coach was appointed head coach for the 1921 team. He has served in that capacity ever since and his teams have won 90 games and lost 26 for a percentage of .776.

His seasonal record for this period follows:

Year	Won	Lost	Pct.
1921	19	4	.826
1922	18	6	.750
1923	17	2	.895
1924	17	6	.739
1925	14	7	.667
1926	5	1	.834

When it is taken into consideration that Georgia Tech plays the cream of southern teams in addition to games with the western and eastern nines which take southern jaunts this record is even more impressive. His team has started off with a rush this spring, and it now seems as if the present combination will be his best.

Clay has had some famous players on his team—names that have a national significance when things sportive are discussed. Red Barron, Buck Flowers, Douglas Wycoff, Gus Merkle, Sunshine Thompson and others are a few of his stars.

His first year as head coach Clay easily won the southern championship not losing a series during the season and breaking even with the famous Georgetown University team of that season. This was the year Sunshine Thompson, in his first trial on the varsity, won every game he pitched, nine

in all, and he always drew the hardest pitching assignments. In his last forty-three innings he was not scored upon.

In 1923 Clay's team won seventeen out of nineteen games and finished the season with an unbroken string of eleven consecutive victories.

Clay is a former Tech player and is an all year coach. He is assistant football coach and is regarded as one of the finest football scouts in the country. He does all of Tech's scouting and the defensive play of the Golden Tornadoes in late years has been one of the big features of American football.

He has been connected with the coaching staff since 1915 which really was the date of the ascendancy of Tech's star in the athletic world. He has been assistant coach under Heisman and Alexander in football, and has had several chances of becoming head coach at some of the leading southern institutions. He has preferred to remain at Tech, however, where he played as an athlete and where he has gained his brilliant record as a coach.

Baseball in California

By Sam Crawford, Head Coach Baseball, University of Southern California

Those sport fans in various sections of the United States who get their menu of athletics through the sporting pages probably feel that in California and in the southern part of the state particularly, there are only two great sports—football and track. It would seem that football starts in where track leaves off and continues to play to capacity crowds far past the supposedly winter months up until track naturally begins. These fans cannot be blamed, for when they read that on January 1, an intersectional classic is staged at Pasadena and that throughout January "Red" Grange played in California there is the natural supposition that football is the big sport. When California sends back track teams to take national honors each season they imagine that track is next in line.

But the great American game of baseball, to which I have given the early part of my life, is not a fill-in sport here in California. You might say that a man who has played some twenty-two years of major league baseball would have a biased opinion as to the popularity of baseball in intercollegiate and interscholastic circles. I don't believe I have a warped idea of the game and in defense of this statement I point out that all three universities making up what is known as the California Big-Three

have employed former big league players to coach their teams.

Baseball in California starts at the top with the annual series between the three great universities, California, Stanford and Southern California. These games are the featured diamond events of the year for upon the



Doug Wycoff, centerfielder at Georgia Tech.



Sam Crawford, baseball coach, University of Southern California.

results of these games depends the championship of the "Big-3." This year the Golden Bears won two out of three games from both Southern California and Stanford. Southern California won their series 2 to 1 from Stanford.

Each of these three university teams has an outside rival with which they play an annual series and which stands out as the next to strongest high light of the season. The Californians play St. Mary's, the Stanford Cardinals oppose the Santa Clara Broncos and the Southern Californians make an annual trip to Tucson to battle the Arizona Wildcats.

College baseball honors for the present season probably go to St. Mary's. This team, under the able tutelage of Slip Madigan and Louie Guisto defeated California with seemingly plenty of ease after the Bears had walked off with the "Big Three" honors.

In Southern California, the smaller colleges have all specialized in baseball to such a degree that the Southern California conference, comprising Occidental, University of California in Los Angeles, Whittier, California Institute of Technology, Redlands, and Pomona, has one of the fastest baseball leagues in collegiate circles today. The strength of these teams is felt by the larger colleges for Stanford University in a recent swing into the Southland was defeated by both the Occidental Tigers and the U. C. L. A. Grizzlies. Occidental has long been one of the potent baseball factors in the state and will probably carry off the conference honors in its class.

Sunshine plays no favorites in California and baseball comes in for its share as much as does football. The fact that California has a mild climate the year around enables us in the state to promote baseball throughout all seasons. Just as basketball is a sort of national collegiate sport in the middle-west where weather makes it conducive to play that game indoor the whole year, so baseball becomes a popular year-round sport in California.

All of the colleges have well kept diamonds which are used in the fall and winter as well as in the spring and summer. California has always leaned strongly toward the promotion of intramural athletics for in the first place sports are for the participant and not primarily for the spectator. It is therefore to be found that there are several baseball fields at each University for the use of the men who choose to play baseball in the fall or winter rather than take gymnastics. The fact that these diamonds are usable the entire year makes for greater interest in baseball and all of the

California universities and colleges have fields, surrounded by bleachers which are in use at all times. These colleges which are cramped for room or money always turn the field over to the baseballers immediately after the football season has ended.

In order that those who play baseball may have the best instruction, colleges and universities have sought men who knew the game not only from the theoretical standpoint but from practical experience. That is why so many of the college teams are coached by big league stars of yesterday. Southern California is a favorite retirement haven for those who have spent part of their lives in gaining a livelihood in the national game. That is why the college baseball players in California are afforded opportunities rarely given in other states for work under such men. Incidentally that is why California produces so many minor and major league stars.

California, Stanford, and Southern California would not think of starting out a baseball season without a former star at the helm. At the home of the Golden Bear is Carl Zamlock who comes from Detroit where I had fifteen years of my major league experience. Stanford is coached by Harry Welter of the Boston Americans and the famous New York Americans. Sam Agnew works the men at Santa Clara. Whittier College has used Rube Ellis formerly of the St. Louis Nationals. Occidental players are under Wilkie Clark and Poll Parrett has been at Pomona College.

The list of college men who have gone to the ranks of major leaguers from California would fill several pages itself. Off hand I recall Durfy Lewis and Harry Hooper now burning up the diamond paths for the Boston Red Sox, Hal Chase who has had a great career with the New York Americans and the Cincinnati Nationals, and Louis Guiste who was formerly with Cleveland and now with Oakland.

This year two of the greatest college pitchers of the West were donated to the major leagues. Both are reported to be making good. One is Fay Thomas, the great right hand chucker of the Southern California team who was grabbed up by John McGraw to become a Giant rookie this season. Thomas has startled the natives in New York. He is a real collegiate pitcher but has the fight and the ability necessary to become a big leaguer. Thomas is still with the Giants and should make good. The papers have already called him the find of the season.

The other man is Ernie Nevers of Stanford now with the St. Louis Browns. Whenever Ernie and Fay

hooked up here on the coast the managers always rubbed their hands and opened the gates wide because the fans flocked in by the thousands. Nevers and Thomas were both great football men and both captained their college grid teams. The former Stanford blonde is reported to be doing well at St. Louis.

If baseball is popular in college then I am at a loss for a word to describe its reception in scholastic ranks. No football game draws a larger crowd than a high school game between two great rivals in California. The California Interscholastic Federation, which is called the C. I. F. for brevity, has perfected the staging of high school baseball to a fine art. There are leagues scattered over the entire state. In Southern California there are some twenty high school leagues.



Thomas C. Hayden, baseball coach, Coe College.



Judson Hyames, baseball coach, Western State Normal College, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Each of these play through a season of baseball until a champion is named for each group comprised of from six to eight schools.

The champions of the various leagues are matched against each other for an elimination play-off. Three titles are at stake in these contests, one for the Southern California title, one for the Central California championship and the other for Northern California honors. The state title is then settled by a series between the sectional winners.

Such a plan gives an impetus to high school baseball which makes it on a par with any other sport in popularity. Stadiums have been packed to the limit with crowds to witness such play-off. Athletes who become wonderfully familiar with the game and who gain perfection are produced and it is a problem now to prevent these boys from jumping directly into the professional ranks. High school coaches have in nearly every case stopped this tendency by pointing out the advantages of a college career in athletics and the majority of high school athletes have dreams of great honors in the higher institutions.

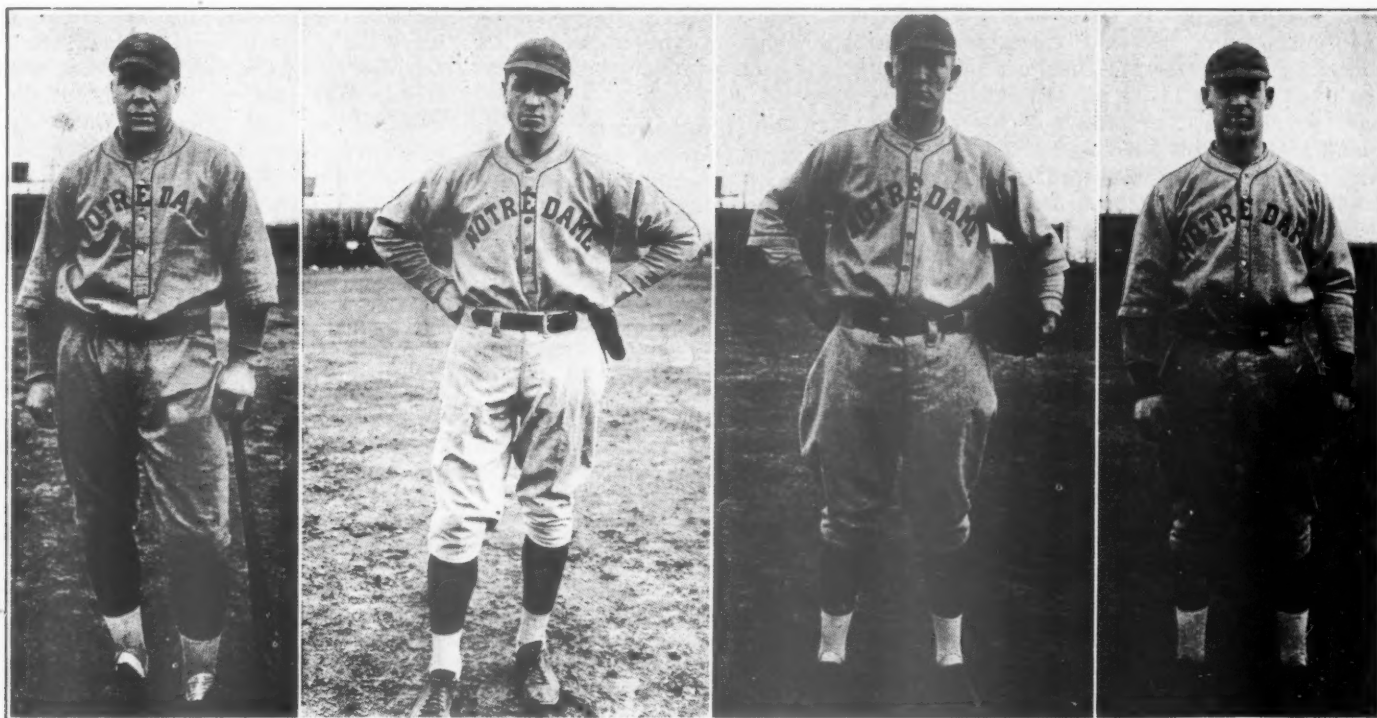
In 1922 and 1923 San Diego High School won the championship of the West and then brought to California the West Tech High School of Cleveland for the National championship winning both series. Fifteen thousand persons saw each one of the games in 1923 and the affairs resembled the World Series scrap each year. From that championship San Diego team three men came to work out under me and are now on the Southern California team. They are: Captain Harold Adams, centerfielder; Coney Galindo, second base; and Webb Gibson, catcher.

Baseball is in high schools and universities to stay and each year it becomes more appealing here on the Coast. We try to make it more than a pastime and I am pleased to say that we teach baseball playing and coaching in our physical education department. Many of my old baseball chums may smile to think of me as a professor but I've been teaching baseball for three years now and I'm not only glad but proud to be doing it.

Baseball in Wisconsin

By Guy Lowman, Baseball Coach, University of Wisconsin

Baseball is conceded to be our national game, yet it has never received due recognition in colleges and universities. Baseball has ever been conceded to be the one game of our American youth, but at the present time it is seemingly a lost heritage. This is surprising because there is no other



Red Smith,
Catcher

Steve Ronay,
Pitcher

Four veterans on the Notre Dame team.

Jim Silver,
Captain and Catcher

Elmer Besten,
Pitcher

game that offers such recreational opportunities for groups of all ages. It is a game for youth, for middle age, and is one that may be carried on in later life for recreational measures and enjoyment.

Baseball is the one major game that permits of a certain amount of enjoyment in the participation, even though under the stress of keen competition. Baseball, more than any other game, furnishes an opportunity for the fullest expression, particularly in youth, of all the natural instinctive cravings, namely, running, leaping, throwing, and striking. The game also develops keenness of perception and mental alertness, accurate judgment of distance, perfect control and coordination, and moreover, the game brings out and develops to its fullest the co-operative spirit, the spirit of team



Charlie Maher, catcher, Western State Normal, Kalamazoo, Mich.

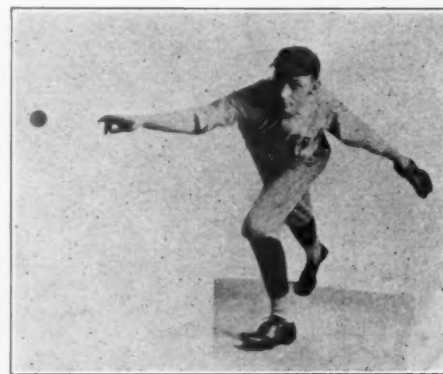
play, good sportsmanship, a recognition of the rights of others, the sacrifice of individual glory to the good of the group, the spirit to fight the battle all the way through and loyalty to the cause or the institution.

Even with these virtues of the game and its adaptability to all ages and groups there seems to have been a steady decline in this particular sport during the last few years. There are reasons, of course, for this decreased interest which must be recognized and met in order to bring this sport back to its rightful position in our communities and institutions.

One of the greatest handicaps to the development of baseball as an amateur sport has been due to its professional relations and the high degree of skill attained by professional teams. Baseball in the professional



Tangen, third baseman, University of Wisconsin.



Orvin Kernbaum, pitcher, Western State Normal.

field has been developed largely for the amusement of the spectators, therefore the professional leagues are the most successful. Professionalism has permeated the amateur field. Small communities have been attempting to conduct semi-professional teams, the result has been a financial loss through over-paid players and irregularity of management, and further in these communities where an attempt has been made to establish semi-professional teams under the wrong type of management there is a lack of ideals and the game is actually dying out; the communities are not making any attempt to provide a place for the boys to play the game. The sand lot game, the home of baseball, has practically been eliminated. The most direful result, however, where attempts have been made at semi-professional baseball, is that it has killed the spirit of amateurism in the game itself. Boys no longer play the game for the sake of the game, but as soon as they acquire a certain amount of proficiency, they feel that they should be paid for their efforts. This attitude does not create a favorable reaction toward the sport in those communities where amateur ideals are upheld.

Certain changes in American life have also affected the game. Leisure time has increased, activity has become largely passive. People like to be amused, so baseball now has the competition of the moving pictures and other forms of commercialized amusements which are largely passive. People are no longer interested in making their own recreation, and the youths, as well as adults, are giving up their earlier healthful forms of

exercise. Consequently, the game of baseball which is the game of all youth, has been overshadowed by passive forms of activity.

While many other general reasons might be given to show the decline in the interest of baseball, yet there are several definite institutional reasons which bear directly upon the lack of interest shown this great game in our colleges and universities.

The first institutional reason is that the number of student activities have largely increased which no longer leaves the field open to the game of baseball. Football, basketball, and track athletics are now all-year sports in all our institutions. This is a handicap to the game of baseball because of the fact that men who may represent any one of these other teams feel that it would be disloyal to drop the sport in question for any part of the year and take up baseball, even though baseball might be their choice. Coaches of the other sports, too, are sometimes quite jealous of their sport and will forbid men participating in any other activity. Baseball coming at the end of the year or the second semester is therefore handicapped because men of any degree of skill in the first semester sports will become

connected with those sports, which in most instances eliminate them from any new second semester activity, and it has now reached the point where baseball in our colleges must be largely made up of men who are not out for other sports.

Another handicap to baseball in our colleges and universities is the fact that it has not been properly or intensively advertised as in the case of some of our other major sports, particularly football and basketball. Some institutions are not willing to give baseball the same place in the athletic curriculum as other major sports, but here at Wisconsin it is our plan for the future at least that baseball should be given the same support and hold the same ranking as other major activities.

Climatic conditions and the short playing season have also been serious handicaps to the fullest development of the game in the various northern institutions.

In the institutions which support baseball, there are some circumstances which are robbing the game of deserved attention and consideration, the most unfortunate of which is that so few students are thoroughly familiar with the game, scientifically played. On account of this, they cannot appreciate the inside workings of baseball, but only the sensational appeals to them. That nine innings constitutes a game, that three strikes declare the batter out, that four illegally delivered balls entitle him to a base,



Henry Schrupp, first baseman, Western State Normal.



Kenneth Ruse, left-hand pitcher, Western State Normal.



Neal Johnson, leftfielder, captain 1926 team, Western State Normal.

and other such fundamentals are known to everyone, but how very few are able to judge the relative merits of pitchers, batters, fielders, base-runners, and the worth of various players to a team.

The University of Wisconsin through its varsity and intramural baseball teams has created an interest in this sport which has radiated to the high schools throughout the state. It is reported by the secretary of the Wisconsin Interscholastic Association that not less than one hundred and twenty-five high schools will maintain teams this spring.

Baseball at Notre Dame

By George Keogan, Baseball Coach, Notre Dame

Baseball has always been a leading sport in this section both in popularity and in the general standard of play. It is to me a regret that several Iowa colleges have dropped baseball this year but despite this temporary setback, I hope to see greater interest taken in baseball in the future as I consider it worthy of a leading place among college sports.

The subject of baseball, which has been rightly named, "The National Pastime," has been discussed much in the past few years. Since the late World War, there has been a very noticeable decline in the interest shown in this great game. This might be directly attributed to several reasons.

It is a well known fact in our college teams of today, that few experienced ball players are found on our college teams. The field from which the college of today draws its men is not the same fertile field of years past. Very few high schools have any semblance of a baseball club. They give as their reasons: expense of carrying the sport, little or no return in the way of funds. Some give no playing space as a reason for dropping baseball; others, just lack of interest in baseball itself. However, in the state of Indiana, high school tournaments in baseball have been conducted yearly by Purdue University. These meets have been very interesting and the boys seemed to derive a great deal from them.

In the vicinity of Notre Dame, we have the high school league of St. Joseph County. This is a newly organized league which is comprised of the eight leading high schools in the county. They play a regular round-robin schedule and a league leader is decided on the percentage basis. Two years ago, when the Boy Guidance course was established at Notre Dame, a baseball league was formed in South

Bend among the graded and junior high schools. The work of this organization is conducted by Mr. Roy Hoyer and the men in his department at Notre Dame. The work is creating much interest and is progressing nicely.

At the University of Notre Dame, we have a situation which is good for the advancement and development of any sport. That is what is known as the inter-hall league. This league consists of teams from the twelve dormitories at Notre Dame. A regular schedule is drawn, and a full season of baseball is played. The varsity team may draw material developed in this inter-hall league and many good ball players have come to the varsity squad by that route.

I might mention also, the Studebaker League. This is an industrial

league, comprised of teams from various departments at the Studebaker plant. There is a great deal of interest shown in this league and the competition is very keen. It is a very good amateur organization.

In a recent survey conducted by the National Amateur Athletic Federation, I noticed that the New England States rank first. This may be explained easily, as the eastern states are small and things are in more close proximity to one another. The traveling expense would be a minor factor.

The colleges of the New England States have better baseball than the middle west, as do the colleges of the South. There seems to be a greater interest. This might be explained by the ease in scheduling and the little expense involved. The South, of course, has a longer and better playing season and ball players may be developed to a greater degree. The interest in baseball in the South and East is greater than the interest shown in the Middle-West. We have experienced this in our trips to the South.

The college season in this section of the country is too short. One cannot develop a ball player in a month or two—that is impossible. The summer months are the time for good baseball and at that time a college ball player's participation in the game is limited to such an extent that his development is not noticeable. To become a great ball player, one must play the game and the only period he can play it is during the warm months of summer.

It is my belief that college baseball will be better in the next few years and it is the duty of every coach to do everything possible to further the interest in this great sport. He should help organize leagues and give his aid to providing places to play the game. His influence will be far reaching in any community.

College Baseball Today

By Judson Hyames, Baseball Coach, Western State Normal, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Baseball in the colleges, especially the smaller colleges, is making the supreme effort of its life to hold its prestige as one of the most fundamental major sports. This is not because of the lack of interest of men and boys to play the game, but mainly because the game is not, financially, self-supporting. That one phase, FINANCE, seems to dominate the judgment as to whether a sport is worth maintaining or not.

It seems to me that the most right-

(Continued on page 40)



Fred Larson, pitcher, Upper Iowa University.



Charles Bigler, centerfielder, Upper Iowa University.

Present Day Track Stars

Athletic Stars from Different Sections Demonstrate Form in Track and Field

H. A. Russell, Cornell University, was one of the best of the 1925 sprinters, and his winter season in 1926 indicates that he is again in good form. Last year in the I. C. A. A. A. A., he won the 220 yard dash in 21.2 seconds. In the M. I. T. meet, he was timed over the furlong in 20.8 seconds. In this meet he was aided by the wind. His stride measures nine feet six inches. In addition to being a splendid sprinter over the 220 route, Russell is also a champion at short distances.

R. V. Bontecou, Cornell University, is another star developed by the veteran Moakley. He has vaulted 12 feet 10 inches and is also an expert gymnast and diver. Bontecou is a little man, being only five feet four inches tall. However, he has great strength in his shoulders and forearms and has developed splendid form.

The University of Washington track team now coached by C. S. Edmundson, won second place last year in the Pacific Coast Conference Meet. The pictures of three of his best athletes appear in this article. James Charteris won first in his conference eight-eighty in the good time of 1:56.5. His outstanding performance, however, was that of winning the half mile and of establishing a new record of 1:55.8 in the National Collegiates in Chicago.

George Clark finished second in the Pacific Coast Conference Meet in both the hundred and the two-twenty, the

former being run in 9.9 seconds and the latter in 22.3 seconds. He was narrowly beaten in both races by Sweet of Montana. He finished sixth in the National Collegiate hundred which was won by Hubbard of Michigan in 9.8.

Webb Augustine, who is captain of the 1926 team, won second in the low

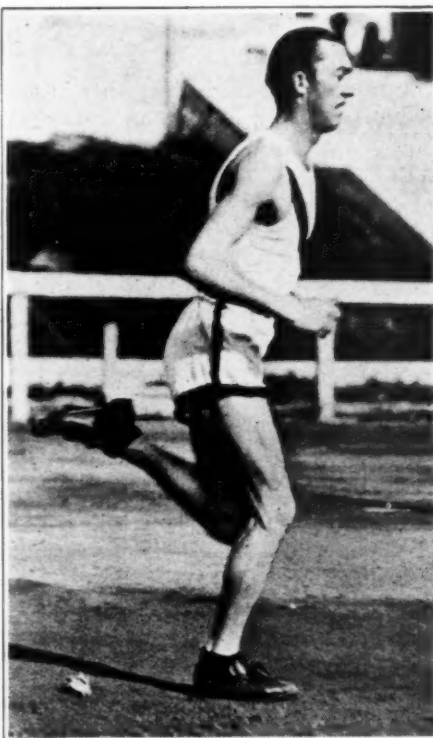
hurdles in the Pacific Coast Conference Meet last year. This race was won by Leistner of Stanford in 24.8. Leistner won renown by finishing first in the high hurdles in the National Collegiates.

Ken Applegate, one of Edmundson's middle distance stars, won third in the 1925 Pacific coast conference meet, finishing close behind Miller and Storie of Stanford.

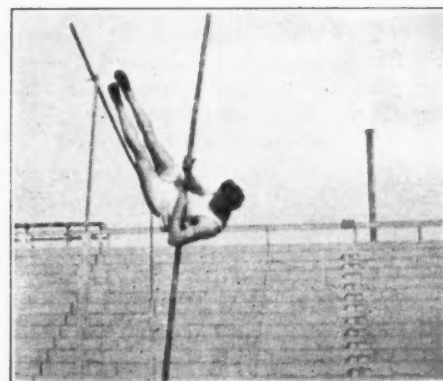
Frank Potts

By Ben Owen, Director of Athletics, University of Oklahoma

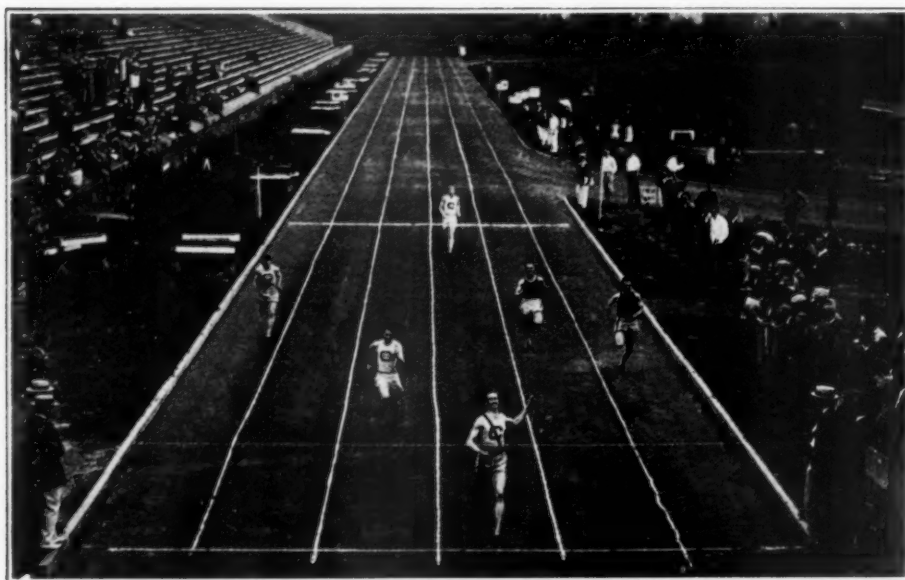
Frank Potts of the University of Oklahoma track team, is a 190 pound pole vaulter and has had one year of Varsity competition, with the exception of about one month in the spring when he was out with a pulled muscle. He entered in the following meets and tied for first place in all of them: K. C. A. C. Indoor; Missouri Valley outdoor; National Meet at Chicago. His best record was made in the Missouri Valley at Norman, when he tied with three others at 12 ft. 7 $\frac{3}{4}$ in.



Ernest "Nick" Carter, Occidental.



Frank Potts of the University of Oklahoma.



Russell of Cornell winning the 220-yard dash in the Mass. Tech. meet in 1925.

Ernest "Nick" Carter

By Joseph Pipal, Track Coach at Occidental

Ernest "Nick" Carter has a rather interesting history as a runner; like Paavo Nurmi he showed signs of running ability quite early. When he was a sixth grader, someone made a bet that a certain precocious youngster in the school could beat anybody running around the block. And young "Nick" Carter was prevailed upon to run with a group of about six youngsters in a race around the block. To the surprise of everybody young Carter won handily. As this race took place just shortly after the mid-day lunch Carter became very ill and had to be taken home, and put under the care of a doctor. This ended his career as a runner until his junior year in high school, his parents forbidding him, absolutely to do any running after that sixth grade episode.

However, young Carter lived on a hilly farm about a mile from school and though his parents did not permit him to take part in competition there was nobody to stop him from doing some running between his home and the school. And, he says, that he had the time of his life running over the rough road, dodging the trees part of the way and developing easy running form, without any self-consciousness,

as there was nobody watching him in his daily cross country jaunt.



James Charteris, University of Washington.

During the period up to the junior high school year, Carter was allowed to play baseball, basketball and to take part in soccer. The duties on the farm often required that he should get the cows home from the hilly pasture. He claims that very early when his friends would accompany him on this pastoral expedition, he would find himself at the top of the hill when the others were compelled to rest several times before they reached the summit. No doubt, this had the effect of developing unusual strength of legs.

At the age of nineteen, in his senior year, Carter ran a mile in a high school contest in 4:46. He came to Occidental College in 1922 and at once made an impression as a strong runner though lacking speed and smoothness of form. This short-coming however, he soon overcame by his enthusiasm and perseverance. His improvement was steady, every year finding him slightly better than the preceding one. In his senior year, he especially came fast as a mile runner. During that year he ran the mile under 4:20, three times. And, in the Southern California A. A. U. championships in 1925, he made his best official record, of 4:19.4 which race he ran thus: First 440, sixty seconds; 880 in 2:07; third quarter, 3:18.4. It will perhaps be of interest if I give here the "menu" of his daily workouts, for the week preceding his best performance. Monday—2 miles; 2/3 speed, except the last lap, fast; Tuesday—440—51 4/5; Wednesday—six starts, 50 yard sprint, three laps 2/3 speed; Thursday—three, 150 yard spins half speed; Friday—rest.

Carter is planning to retain his



H. A. Russell, Cornell.



Boutecou, Cornell, vaulting 12 feet in the Mass. Tech. meet in 1925.

amateur standing and be a candidate for the Olympic team in 1928.

Elmer Gerkin

*By Walter Christie, Track Coach,
University of California*

Elmer Gerkin, '26, University of California, weighs 215 pounds and like the majority of all shot putters, weighing so much, fails to utilize for some unknown reason, the greatest essential factor in shot putting, namely speed. If Gerkin did not have speed some excuse might be offered, but he

has speed and plenty of it. He can beat the majority of athletes on the track in one hundred yards, yes even in fifty yards.

Other big men never had his speed and they scrambled or slowly hopped across the ring, halted in the center of the circle, then pawed around and gave a mighty heave and the shot went out incredible distances. They had a happy faculty of heaving that shot great distances disregarding all rules of forms, timing, coordination, etc. All they seemed to have was drive and brute strength.

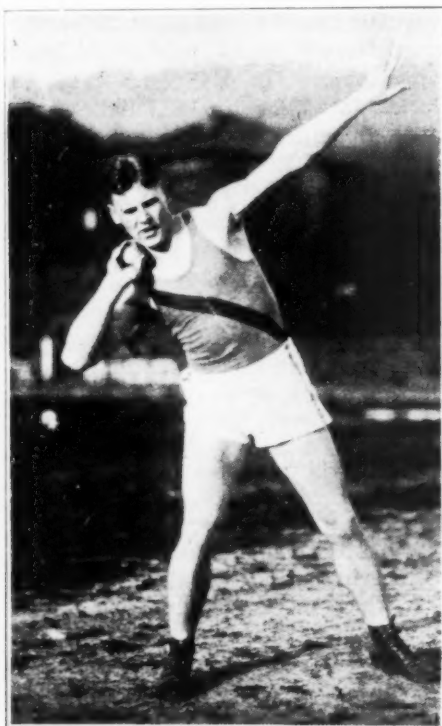
Men like Rose, Horgan, McDonald, Mucks had timing, coordination and drive down pat and with their great strength and weight of bodies, they naturally derived the benefit of these necessary attributes. Men like George Gray had speed, ease, grace, snap and all these necessary traits for a great shot putter. Bud Houser is of this type. Hill of Princeton, and Anderson of Los Angeles, had weight and used some speed with their 210 or 220 pounds. We had a man out here weighing 149 pounds who put the sixteen pound shot 40 feet 9 inches. He naturally was very strong and so fast you could hardly follow him across the circle with your eyes.

Gerkin is putting his heart and soul into getting speed and when he does, just that minute, he will get the shot out to his fullest capability which means a splendid distance. He swings his leg at the start of the hop, gets across the ring only fairly fast, and as a rule is never, to my eye at least, quite ready for the final shove, drive or finish of the shot. He lacks the punch by not being ready to get under and behind the shot and the whole trouble is his start. There is a hitch or pause or wait that undoubtedly causes the wrong finish of the shot.

As regards clear honest putting he

is without a peer, he certainly puts fairly. Some of our shot putters are drawing. Drawing actually means throwing rather than a putting. At the I. C. A. A. A. last year I met a crowd of old time professionals and when I went into the room the first question put at me was, "What about so and so's shot putting?" They had been discussing it. My answer was "It was a throw not a put, according to rules." Here were ten old-timers who had followed meets for many, many years, observers and actual shot putting competitors and one and all agreed that so and so threw the shot and did not put it.

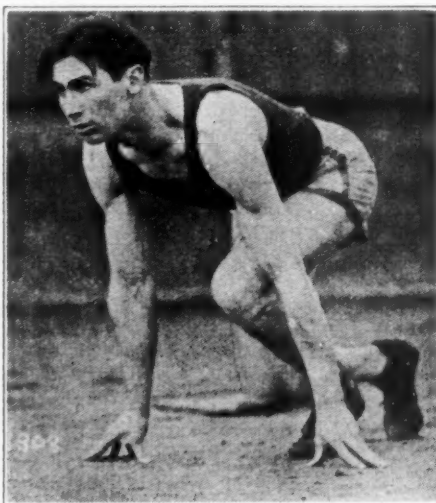
(Continued on page 34)



Gerkin at the back of the ring.



Gerkin at the moment of delivery.



Ken Applegate, University of Washington, quarter miler.



Geo. Clarke, University of Washington.



Webb Augustine, hurdler of University of Washington.



The Ohio State University Track

Ohio State University has one of the best cinder tracks in the country. It is laid out in the famous Ohio Stadium where the Ohio Relays were held April seventeenth

By J. E. Pollard

The best features of half a dozen of the outstanding cinder tracks of the country were incorporated in the Ohio Stadium track when it was built three years ago. In addition, it has certain features of its own which are the result of local experience and the general Stadium layout.

Built under the supervision of Prof. C. T. Morris, of Ohio State's department of civil engineering, the track is notable for its two 220-yard straightaways and its banked turns. Professor Morris also is the Stadium engineer as well as a member of Ohio State's athletic board.

Total length of the straightaways, adjacent to either "leg" of the Stadium, is 738 feet, measured from the starting marks to the place where the

turns begin. Races of 220 yards or more are run into the Stadium from either side, although the quarter and half-mile events are begun on the east straightaway, and finish on the west home stretch.

The track is 25 feet wide over all, which provides eight lanes of 3 feet each, with a foot to spare. The curb is built of 3-inch yellow pine, creosoted. The turns of the track have a radius of 97.5 feet, measured on the inside.

The turns are banked 15 inches, which is intended to make the track faster and to help the drainage. After three years of experience with this feature, however, Ohio State officials

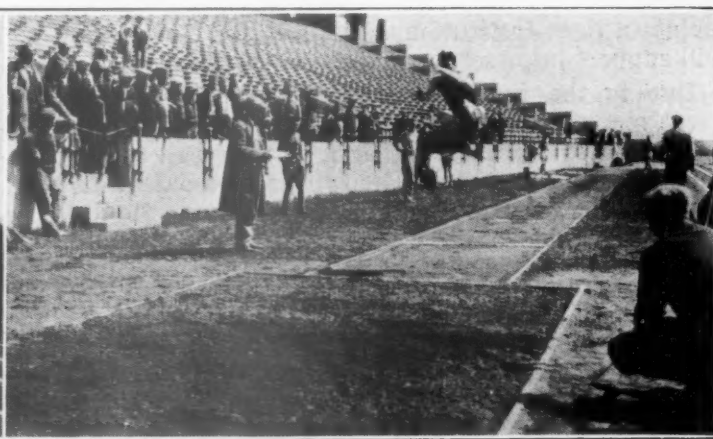
(Continued on page 35)



The vaulting pit is between the track and the stands on the west side of the Ohio State field.



The straightaway on the Ohio State University track is wide enough for eight lanes.



The broad jump pit is on the east side of the stadium, where the competitors are not hindered by the men taking part in other events.

The ATHLETIC JOURNAL

Nation-Wide Amateur Athletics

VOLUME VI

MAY, 1926

No. 9

Published by
THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL PUBLISHING CO.
6922 Glenwood Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

JOHN L. GRIFFITH, Editor

College Baseball

COLLEGE baseball, which has not received so much publicity for a few years as college football and basketball, bids fair to come back strong this year. The Southern teams are in full stride as is shown by the scores in their practice games with the league teams and with the university teams from the North. The other college nines are in training for what promises to be an unusually interesting season.

While it is true that baseball has not held its own with some of the other college sports in recent years yet the decline that has been noted in the numbers playing baseball throughout the country has not been marked in the colleges. In fact because of the development of intramural baseball without doubt there are more individual college students playing baseball today than ever before. The decline in baseball has been in the ranks of the professionals. Twenty-five professional baseball leagues operating under organized baseball have gone out of business in the last fifteen years and unorganized professional baseball because of the financial hazards and loss has been becoming more and more unpopular.

Amateur baseball is improving and will continue to improve. It is already evident that many amateur twilight, county and municipal leagues are being formed for the first time. More high schools will maintain inter-institutional baseball this spring than will support inter-scholastic football next fall.

Due to the influence of professional baseball a great many people have come to look upon baseball as a business and not as a sport. As a result the boy thinks it a disgrace to be known as an amateur ball player and so places a price on his services. He does not expect to be paid to play football or golf or tennis but he scorns to play baseball for fun. Some of the reasons for this attitude toward baseball are these: First, the professional ball players are highly touted in the daily papers; second, many coaches in the schools and colleges urge their boys to aspire to become big league ball players; third, the official rule book for school and college baseball is the one published by organized baseball. This guide contains

quite naturally, almost exclusively, the pictures of league teams and players.

These observations regarding professional baseball are not intended in the nature of unfriendly criticism. The men who have made big league ball a highly remunerative business are astute business men and they should not be condemned for their success. Possibly some of those who have been engaged in promoting amateur athletics, however, deserve some criticism for not differentiating between professional and amateur baseball and because they have sacrificed amateur principles for the favor of the professionals.

College baseball is one of the finest games we have. It should be continued as an amateur sport. It will go on growing in popular favor as its friends realize the need of promoting it along amateur lines.

Athletic Organizations

PROFESSOR WILKSMAN, Chairman of the Athletic Board of Finland, has recently written regarding the organization of athletics in his country. It appears that the present system instituted for administering athletics was begun in 1900. Since that time one thousand two hundred and fifty-six athletic clubs with one hundred seventeen thousand active members have been formed. These clubs operating under different athletic leagues promote sports festivals every three years on a national basis.

In America organized athletics have been largely sponsored by the schools and colleges. There are approximately ten million eight hundred sixty thousand six hundred and nine boys of elementary school age, that is, between the years of six and thirteen in the United States. The public schools are reaching possibly thirty per cent of these boys with some kind of a program of physical education and athletics. If anything, this estimate is high rather than too low. There are something like four hundred thousand boy scouts between the ages of twelve and fourteen. The Playground and Recreation Association of America, including municipal recreation departments, last year promoted athletics for a million or more individuals, many of whom were boys. Some of these were included in the elementary school estimate. The Boys' Club Federation administered athletics to one hundred ninety thousand; the Jewish Welfare Board to one hundred thousand; two hundred twelve thousand four hundred were reached by Y. M. C. A. physical departments; the Catholic Boys' Brigade forty thousand, the churches and Sunday schools possibly another one hundred thousand, and the civic and fraternal organizations seventy-five thousand. No attempt has been made to estimate the numbers of boys who engage in unorganized and unsupervised play.

There are something like three million eight hundred eleven thousand three hundred and twenty boys of high school age, that is from fourteen to eighteen years, according to the last census report. While most of these boys are to some extent influenced by the high school athletic departments, it is probably safe to assume that not over twenty-five or thirty per cent are given adequate physical education. How-

ever, the high schools are responsible for the major part of the work that is done toward organizing and promoting athletics for boys of this age. Further, if the present growth in high school athletics continues, the high schools will continue to develop and to make possible athletic training for more and more boys of high school age.

As regards the men from nineteen to thirty years of age there are something like eleven million seven hundred sixty-six thousand four hundred and eleven in the United States. Of these three hundred seventy-two thousand seven hundred and twenty are enrolled in the colleges and universities. Possibly fifty per cent of these men are receiving organized athletic training through intercollegiate or intramural athletics or through the required work program. The United States Army gives athletic training to all of the one hundred twenty-five thousand enlisted men, the Navy to ninety-three thousand five hundred and the Marine Corps to seventeen thousand men in that service. The United States Lawn Tennis Association through its clubs reaches from seventy-five to a hundred thousand men, the American Turnerbund thirty thousand, the American Legion about seventy-five thousand, the Y. M. C. A. two hundred ninety-eight thousand two hundred and thirty-four, the athletic clubs possibly seventy-five thousand and the industrial companies, churches and Sunday schools, civic and fraternal organizations and settlements three hundred thousand additional. A comparatively small number, of course, attend the colleges, but, since the majority of the trained athletes graduating from the secondary schools enter college, the best athletes of today are to be found in the institutions of higher learning.

The situation in America then is radically different from that which is developed in Finland. There the athletic clubs are largely responsible for the development of athletics. In this country the educational institutions are doing the most important work. Over there the athletics are quite universally under the jurisdiction of the National A. A. U. or the organization that corresponds to the A. A. U. in this country. In this country the athletics in the schools and colleges are directly under the administration and jurisdiction of their school and college athletic associations, conferences and national organizations and the jurisdiction of the A. A. U. over school and college athletics is not recognized. The playing rules here are made by the school and college authorities for all school and college athletic contests. Further, through state tournaments and national meets of one sort and another the champions developed in the educational institutions are given ample opportunity to compete with the others from their own classification.

One of the encouraging things about the athletic development in this country is that the school and college authorities here have assumed the responsibility of administering their own athletics. That they have administered them wisely is shown by the growth and popularity of athletics in the centers of learning. Such a condition is unknown in France and Italy where the athletics that are organized are directed by athletic clubs. We never hear, for instance, of a national high school basketball or track meet in

European countries or of a national collegiate track or swimming meet such as we have in this country. The purpose of these remarks is two-fold, to suggest, first, that the schools and colleges of the United States are not only competent to administer their own athletics, but are doing their work in a satisfactory manner and, second, that all who are interested in high school and college athletics should redouble their efforts to the end that the boys who are not now being reached by an athletic training program may be given the benefits which we all believe are inherent in properly administered athletics.

Revising the Football Rules

WHEN the football rules committee in an attempt to restrict wild forward passing suggested a penalty for the second and third incompletes, considerable objection was voiced in different sections of the country. Since the change will complicate officiating and will not restrain a defeated team from taking long chances late in the game, it is doubtful whether the change was warranted. In the past it has not been the teams that have made many incompletes that have won championships but rather the teams that have completed their passes. On the whole this new rule will not materially affect football and there is no need for any coach to become unduly excited over the proposed innovation. Some have been reported as suggesting that their conferences should not accept the new rule but rather should abide by the old. This would indeed be a mistake. The football rules committee is elected each year by the delegates attending the National Collegiate Athletic Association meeting. The rules committee contains a number of well known coaches, one first class official and the other men for the most part are well qualified to recommend changes in the rules. Athletic men must abide by the rules. If the coaches do not like the changes suggested by the rules committee they should take it up directly with the members of this committee. Nothing will be gained by revolutionary measures.

The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations

The rule of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations, which provides that a pupil must be a member of the state athletic association in which he resides in order to represent a school in any interstate athletic contests has caused considerable discussion this year. The rule was passed to prevent a high school that had been expelled from its state high school athletic association for failure to observe the association rules from scheduling games or contests with high schools that were members of other state high school athletic associations. This rule was necessary and is reasonable. Like any rule or law, however, it sometimes imposes restrictions on innocent organizations or parties. The National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations is a very worth-while organization and the officers are men who are interested only in improving athletic standards.

The Inter-Scholastic, Inter-Island Basketball Tournament of Hawaii

By Lionel de Silva

DURING the Inter-scholastic Inter-island Basketball Tournament held on the island of Maui on February 25-26, it was suggested to me by E. L. Damkroger, who promoted the Tournament, that I write up a short resume of the Tournament and send it to you, as possibly readers of the JOURNAL might be interested to know that basketball is flourishing in Hawaii's sportdom.

The Tournament was financed by the Alexander House Settlement of Wailuku, Maui, of which E. L. Damkroger is assistant head-worker. It was under his management that the first tournament was an unqualified success. Staging such an affair in Hawaii brings out novel problems of transportation. Each of the four principal islands of the group selected its interscholastic champion by their regular leagues and sent it to Maui, which is the most central island, by steamer. Though steerage transportation only was furnished, yet the Inter-island Steamship Company ex-

tended practically first class privileges to each of the teams. When the day for the opening of the Tournament arrived, two steamers from different islands, brought to Maui the selected representative of each island. Kauai High School, the farthest west high school in the United States, represented the Island of Kauai; St. Louis College, a Catholic high school in Honolulu, and champions of the Honolulu Interscholastic League, represented Oahu, and Hilo High School, champions of the Big Island Interscholastic Federation, represented Hawaii. Lahainaluna High School, Hawaii's oldest school, founded in 1832, represented Maui.

St. Louis eliminated Kauai High on the first night of the Tournament, while Hilo High eliminated Lahainaluna High School, the same night, 28-12 and 20-14 respectively. On the second night, Kauai defeated Lahainaluna 23-20 and Hilo was defeated by St. Louis 27-14.

Every team used the three and two

five-man defense. St. Louis, the winners, used a man for man after they fell back. Hilo the runners-up, was the only school to use a zone defense. Both Lahainaluna and Kauai used a man for man after two men had passed through the primary line.

St. Louis used a slap-pass offense, featuring a rather long pass game, in which one forward would hug a corner, receive a long pass, and slap pass to the rest of the offensive coming up the floor. Hilo used the criss-cross and pivot pass. Kauai and Lahainaluna used a short pass attack. Body checking was not present, with the possible exception of Hilo High in its pivot pass. All teams used the pivot, but Hilo High due to its pivot pass game, showed the best mastery of the pivot. All teams played the ball and not the man, and a fine sense of sportsmanship was evinced throughout the tournament. The officiating throughout was of the finest nature, practically no-contact basketball being played. E. L. Damkroger



(1) Kauai High School
(3) St. Louis College (Champions)

(2) Lahainaluna High School
(4) Hilo High School (Runners-up)



E. I. du PONT de NEMOURS & CO., INC.

Announce

A
WATERPROOF, DURABLE
COVER
for
ATHLETIC FIELDS

Du Pont FIELD COVERS are triple sealed against wear, weather and water.

They are constructed of a strong duck, treated with fungicide and impregnated and coated with a high grade rubber compound that seals the base against parasitic growths and renders the cover absolutely weather- and waterproof.

Because Du Pont FIELD COVERS are vulcanized, weather extremes will not affect them. They will not stiffen or crack in the coldest weather and will remain pliable.

Accidental injuries to Du Pont FIELD COVERS may be repaired right on the field.

Du Pont FIELD COVERS assure a fast, dry field and perfect playing conditions in spite of bad weather.

FOR INFORMATION AND SAMPLES
PLEASE ADDRESS

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC.
FAIRFIELD, CONN.



A beautiful eighteen-hole golf course on Finkbine Field, part of the athletic plant, which is open to students in the Summer Session.

30 Courses for Men 26 Courses for Women in Athletics and Physical Education

offered by the
Division of Physical Education
University of Iowa

during the

SUMMER SESSION, 1926

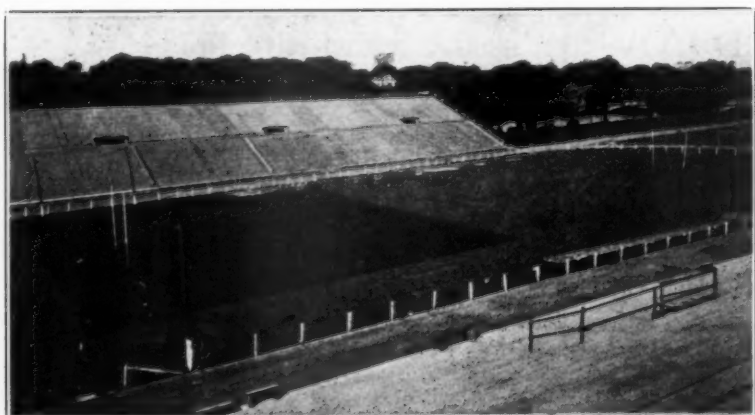
Registration Begins Thursday, June 10

Classes Begin Monday, June 14

Classes End Friday, July 23

For further information and descriptive, illustrated catalogue,
address:

P. E. BELTING,
Iowa City, Iowa.



A portion of Iowa Field, where outdoor demonstrations and practice work will be held.

and Ernest B. De Silva alternated as officials. They called sixty-four personals in four games.

The Tournament was interesting also in that it brought together boys of many racial ancestries. Predominant perhaps were the Japanese. Then there were native Hawaiian, Korean, Chinese, Irish, Portuguese, Swedish, Danish, and Scotch ancestries also represented. The All-Star team was composed of Tai Sun, forward of St. Louis, Chinese; Kim of Hilo, forward, Korean; Cabrinha, St. Louis, center, Portuguese; McColgan, St. Louis, part Hawaiian; and Minato, Hilo, guard, Japanese. The second team had three Japanese, one Irish, and one Scotch-Hawaiian.

A splendid feature of the Tournament was that it paid for itself entirely, including transportation and board and lodging, and all items.

You may not be able to publish any of this because it may be late, or it may be too long. Should this be the case, you will at least know that we have the sporting spirit here in Hawaii, and that our far-off isles are up and coming and will be heard from in the not too distant future. Perhaps some not far distant Chicago Tournament will see Hawaii's champions.

Chats With Coaches

The University of Pittsburgh has recently adopted the following transfer rule: "Any student who transfers from another college or university which grants degrees and who has represented that institution in varsity athletics shall be ineligible to compete in any branch of sport as a member of a varsity or freshman team at the University of Pittsburgh." This rule is similar to the one that is in force at Yale, Harvard and Princeton with the exception that at these three institutions the transfer student is only barred from participating in the sport in which he competed in the school from which he came.

Glenn Carberry, former Notre Dame and 88th Division athlete, who has been coaching at St. Bonaventure, has accepted a position as backfield coach at the United States Military Academy, West Point.

It has been announced that St. Louis University has signed a contract with Coach Mathews who has been highly successful for a number of years at the University of Idaho.

Paul J. Davis, Director of Athletics, University of North Dakota, has recently signed a contract with Tod Rockwell, an old Michigan quarter-

back, to coach the North Dakota athletes next fall.

L. Theo. Bellmont, who has been director of athletics at the University of Texas for thirteen years, has completed the stands on two sides of his new football field and plans ultimately to erect seats at one end, making a perfect horseshoe. Texas field now has a two-twenty straightaway and one of the fastest cinder tracks in the country. When the stadium which is already one of the finest in the country is completed it is expected that Mr. Bellmont will start a movement for a new and larger gymnasium.

L. B. Allison, Director of Athletics at the University of South Dakota, has been appointed State American Legion Athletic Officer for South Dakota. He is at the present time engaged in organizing the state for the purpose of promoting juvenile baseball leagues there this summer.

The National Collegiate Association Track and Field Meet will be held in Chicago June 11th and 12th. Only men who have qualified in their respective meets are eligible to compete for the individual event championships. This latter provision means that while the men who do enter the National Collegiates must be stars in their events it also guarantees that the field of starters would be comparatively small. This has a two-fold advantage. First, it is not necessary to hold many preliminary heats for the purpose of eliminating the athletes who are not fast enough to qualify, and second, since the profits of the meet are prorated among the schools that send contestants, this guarantees that the traveling expenses of visiting athletes will be pretty well taken care of.

Roy B. Henderson of the University of Texas, who looks after the work of the Texas Interscholastic League, reports that there are four thousand school members of the Lone Star State League.

Fitchburg, Massachusetts, the winner of the National Interscholastic Basketball Tournament in Chicago, is the first eastern team to win national honors. Although basketball originated in the east it has not developed so rapidly there as it has in other parts of the country. It is good for the sport to have an eastern team win.

Marion High School, Indiana, won the final basketball tournament and has been officially awarded the title of state champions for 1926.

The Indiana sectional track and field meets will be held Saturday, May 15th, and the final meet will be held Saturday, May 22nd.



GoldSmith

SANITARY TANK SUITS

Primarily designed for indoor use in University School and Gym pools. Will not run and contaminate the water.

Ladies' Suits

Fine quality medium and heavy weight white or gray cotton. One piece style with or without skirt.

Men's Suits

Finest quality medium and heavy weight gray cotton. One piece style with or without skirt.

The full line of Goldsmith beach and swimming suits are illustrated and priced in our Spring and Summer Sports Catalog. A copy of it will be sent upon request.

GoldSmith

GOLF EQUIPMENT

"GOLD SEAL" - "RED SEAL" GOLF BALLS

The Ideal Balls For

**DISTANCE—TRUE FLIGHT—
DURABILITY**

GoldSmith

Wood Clubs and Irons

Perfect in Weight and Balance

Goldsmith Golf Equipment is fully illustrated, described and priced in the Spring and Summer Sports Catalog. A copy will be gladly sent upon request.



THE P. GOLDSMITH SONS CO.

Athletic Goods Manufacturers

CINCINNATI, OHIO, U. S. A.

Pennsylvania and Drake Relay Records

The Records Made in Three Events Which Were Held in Common at the Pennsylvania and Drake Relays over a Period of Five Years Were Better in the Penn Than in the Drake Relays and the Drake Records in Ten Events Surpassed Those Made in the Penn Relays

IT is interesting to compare the athletic performances in the different sections of the country from time to time for the purpose of determining whether certain districts are backward in their athletic development. As is suggested in another article in this issue of the Journal, the standard of basketball played by the high schools from the different sections is as uniform as could be expected. There is very little difference between the quality of football played by the eastern, middlewestern or western colleges. In track, until recent years, the east has produced the most athletes and held marked superiority over the schools and colleges from other sections of the country.

For the purpose of checking up to see how matters stand today in track a comparison has been made between the records in events that were held in common for the last five years in the Pennsylvania and Drake Relays. The Penn Relays may be considered as representative of the east because the teams that compete there are for the most part from eastern schools and colleges. Now and then a team or athlete from some other section of the country makes a better mark in the Penn Relays than is made the same year in a corresponding event at the Drake Relays. For instance, in 1921 the University of Illinois four mile relay team won this event at the Drake Relays on one Saturday and at the Penn Relays the next week and its record at Penn was better than the record turned in the week before in Des Moines. In 1923 Hubbard of

Michigan won the broad jump at Penn and in 1924 Snyder of Ohio State won the high hurdles. Richerson of Missouri the same year won the discus throw. The marks made by these men were better than those made by other western athletes at Drake. In 1925 Woods of Butler won the Penn broad jump. So far no eastern team nor individual has yet won an event at the Drake Relays. This is partly due to the fact that very few eastern athletes have so far elected to compete in the middlewest. In 1921 there were only five events in common held at both meets, namely the one mile relay, two mile relay, four mile relay, one hundred yard dash and the high hurdles. The Drake records were superior in four out of the five events. In 1922 thirteen events were held in common. The records at Drake in eight events surpassed those made at Penn. In 1923 there were again thirteen events held at both Philadelphia and Des Moines on the same afternoon. Drake excelled in ten of these events. In 1924 when Drake added the hop, step and jump there was a chance for comparison in fourteen events. The records in nine events at Drake surpassed those made at Penn and the time in the hundred yard dash and the height in the high jump were the same at both places. There were thirteen of the same events on the programs in 1925. The records in seven events at Drake were better than those at Penn and the time in the hundred yard dash and the high hurdles was the same.

If we look at this study from the

standpoint of events, the four-forty yard relay has been held in both meets for four years, the time made at Drake for three years being better than the time made in the eastern meet and the time at Penn was the better last year. The eight-eighty yard relay has been on both programs for four years in all of which the western athletes turned in better time than did the sprinters at Penn. In the one mile relay the records at Drake surpassed those at Penn three times and in two of the five years the teams at Philadelphia ran faster than the mile relay teams at Drake. The east holds marked superiority in the two mile relay, the Penn relay records being better than those made at Drake four out of the five years. Conditions are just the opposite in the four mile relay where the long distance runners have covered the distance in faster time at Drake for four out of the five years than did the mile runners on the four mile relay teams at Penn. In the hundred yard dash the time at Drake has been faster than the time at Penn twice, the record at Penn was faster than that at Drake once and for two years the time made in the two meets was the same. In the high hurdles which has been on both programs for five years the time was the same in both meets in 1925, in two of the years the records at Penn surpassed and in two other years the hurdlers at Drake ran in the faster time. The four-forty yard hurdles has only been on the program at Drake one year although it is a popular event on the

Event	Penn 1921	Drake 1921	Penn 1922	Drake 1922	Penn 1923	Drake 1923	Penn 1924	Drake 1924	Penn 1925	Drake 1925	P	D
440 Yd. Relay.....			43: 4	42: 8	43	42.3	44	43.4	42.4	42.5	1	3
880 Yd. Relay.....			1:30.6	1:28.8	1:29.8	1:27.5	1:29.8	1:27.9	1:28.2	1:27.5	....	4
1 Mile Relay.....	3:22.4	3:22	3:28	3:20.4	3:22.2	3:16.9	3:19.2	3:21.5	3:19	3:19.8	2	3
2 Mile Relay.....	7:53.8	7:52.4	7:49.4	7:53.6	7:48.8	7:57	7:47.6	8: 3.9	7:42	7:51.4	4	1
4 Mile Relay.....	18:09	18:19.2	17:56.6	17:45	18:38.6	18:13.3	18:17.2	18:12	18: 5.2	17:58.3	1	4
100 Yd. Dash.....	10.4	10	9.8	10	10	9.8	10	10	9.8	9.8	1	2
120 Yd. Hurdles.....	15.6	15.4	15	15.4	15.4	15.1	15.4	15.6	14.8	14.8	2	2
440 Yd. Hurdles.....			56.4	54.4							....	1
Discus Throw			131: 3½	130:10	136: 4	138: 6¾	140: 9¼	128: 5½	135: 3¾	146: 7¼	2	2
Javelin			187:11	191: 4	179: 4½	203: 9½	196: 2¾	196: 9	193:11¾	196: 3	....	4
High Jump			6: 2	6: 6	6: 3¾	6: 4	6: 2	6: 2	6: 3	6: 3¾	....	3
Shot Put			46: 5½	42: 6¾	46: 1½	41:11	47: 8½	43: 8¾	47: 1½	47: 9¼	3	1
Pole Vault			12: 9	11: 9½	12: 9	12:10	12:10¾	13	12: 6	12: 9	1	3
Broad Jump					23:10¼	22: 7	23: 6½	24: 2¾	24: ¾	22: 8¾	2	1
Hop, step&jump							44: 5½	46: 1½	44: 1	47: 8¾	....	2
Total events: 59							No. of Ties, 4				19	36



SPALDING

OFFICIAL TRACK EQUIPMENT

1926



LIEB DISCUS

Conforms in every detail to the specifications and requirements of the ruling bodies of track athletics. It is made with wood center and drop forged steel ring, shrunk onto the center under hydraulic pressure, thus insuring accuracy as well as lasting durability.

Vaulting Poles

SEASONED VAULTING POLES

Spalding vaulting poles are carefully selected from well seasoned bamboo stock, are tape bound and wound with copper wire, soldered. There is no danger of these poles breaking when a man is at the height of his jump.



TRACK SHOES

Practically every World's National, Collegiate and Olympic speed record has been made with Spalding running shoes. The above illustration shows our famous No. 11T shoe for outdoor running, made of calfskin, with solid leather tap sole and equipped with spikes.

No. 153

SPALDING "FINNISH" JAVELINS

The javelins used in the Olympic games of 1924 were furnished by A. G. Spalding & Bros. They are made according to specifications of the International Amateur Athletic Federation.

PLAYING BASEBALL THIS SPRING? SEND FOR UNIFORM
SWATCH CARD

A. G. Spalding & Bros

211 So. State St., Chicago, Ill.
or your nearest Spalding Store



MICHIGAN—BIG TEN CHAMPIONS, 1925

Michigan's Summer Session for Athletic Coaches

*Regular Michigan Varsity Coaches
Are Your Teachers*

FOR the coach, physical educator or playground director who wishes to supplement his preparation with a short, practical course—the University of Michigan offers six weeks of the most intensive work with several of the acknowledged leaders in the coaching field. Yost in Football; Farrell in Track; Fisher in Baseball; Mather in Basketball; Wieman in Organization and Administration—these are names to conjure with in the athletic world.

SIX SOLID WEEKS June 21—July 31, 1926

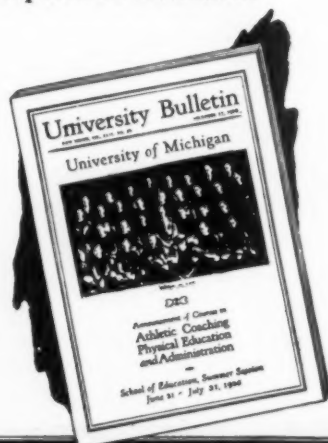
Explanation, Demonstration and Execution—these are the phases followed in all instruction. "The Michigan System" of athletic coaching and conditioning taught you by the men who have brought Michigan her great record. Michigan has won three out of the past four "Big Ten" football championships; five of the best 22 football players of America in '25 were Michigan men; Michigan has won 11 championships out of 18 Conference track meets in which she has competed; Michigan has won 5 out of the past 8 Conference baseball titles.

"A Coaching School for Coaches"

Learn more of this unique summer course—its breadth, its compactness, its low cost. A valuable, free, illustrated announcement is yours for the asking. Get it now. Address,

**FIELDING H. YOST,
DIRECTOR**
Ann Arbor, Michigan

*Illustrated Announcement
Sent Free to
Prospective Students*



Penn Relay program. In this one year the record at Drake was better than that at Penn. Penn records in the discus excelled for two years and those at Drake were better for two years. The records in the javelin for the four years have been better at Drake than they have at Penn. In the high jump there was a tie in 1924 and in the other three years the performers in Des Moines jumped higher than the college athletes at Penn. The east holds marked superiority in the shot put as is shown by the shot put records at Penn, which were better than those at Drake for three out of four years in which this event has been on both programs. The pole vaulters at Drake have vaulted higher for three out of the four years than those at Penn. The broad jump records at Penn have been better for two out of three years and the athletes at Drake have excelled for both years that the hop, step and jump has been on both programs.

By way of a summary, there have been fifty-nine events over a five year period in which the athletes have competed in both the Penn and Drake Relays. In four of these the records were the same. In nineteen the records at Penn were superior to those made at Drake and in thirty-six the athletes at Drake turned in better records than did their fellows in the big eastern meet.

Although from this study it is apparent that the Drake relays from the point of quality of performances hold a two to one advantage over the Penn relays, yet it should not be assumed that the western athletes are twice as good in track as are the eastern men. Possibly the eastern men in the next five years will surpass the men from institutions representing other sections of the country. It is gratifying, however, to know that good athletes are being developed throughout the United States. It would be unfortunate if the colleges from one section of the country had a monopoly on the good athletes year after year.

One of the reasons for the growth in athletic prestige in the institutions of the middlewest, south and far west is that today the coaches in the high schools are competent to give high grade instruction in track and field athletics. There was a time when the secondary schools of the east were vastly superior in athletic facilities and training to the high schools throughout the west. Further, in the early days since athletics developed first along the Atlantic seacoast where civilization in this country began, quite naturally good athletes from all sections of America enrolled in eastern colleges. Today since the growth

in prestige of the institutions west of Pennsylvania the good high school athletes more and more are enrolling in colleges near their homes. This is as it should be.

ATHLETIC COACHES Quality Positions

Leading Colleges, State Normals, and Secondary Schools ask us to recommend specialists in Athletics and Physical Education. More than half of the State Universities have selected our candidates. May we assist you? Directors, report your vacancies to us. Details gladly given.

Specialists' Educational Bureau
Odeon Building St. Louis, Mo.

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912,

Of The Athletic Journal, published monthly, except July and August, at Chicago, Illinois, for April 1, 1926.

COUNTY OF COOK, {
STATE OF ILLINOIS, { ss.

Before me, a Notary Public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared John L. Griffith, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor, Publisher and Owner of the Athletic Journal and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 411, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher, John L. Griffith, Chicago, Ill.; editor, John L. Griffith, Chicago, Ill.; managing editor, John L. Griffith, Chicago, Ill.; business manager, John L. Griffith, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owner is: (If the publication is owned by an individual his name and address, or if owned by more than one individual the name and address of each, should be given below; if the publication is owned by a corporation the name of the corporation and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock should be given.) John L. Griffith, Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.) None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is: (This information is required from daily publications only.)

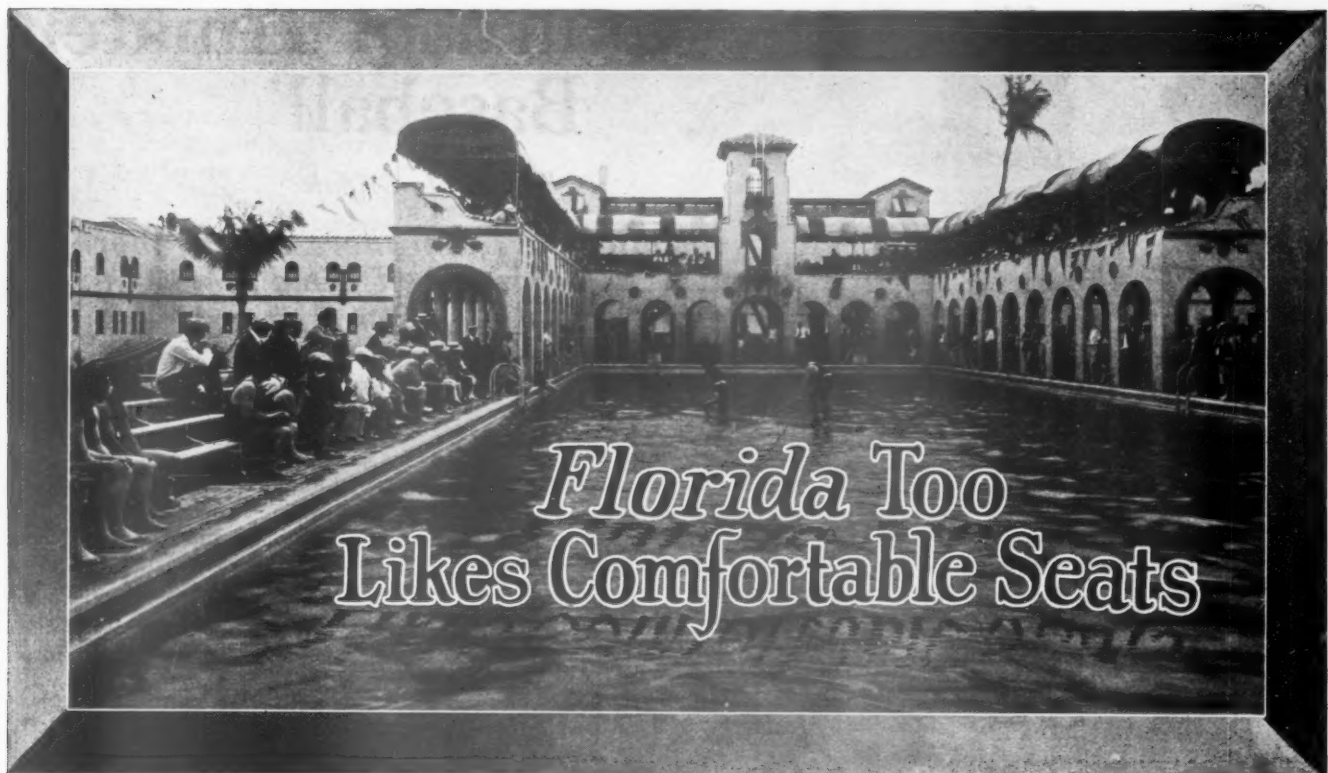
JOHN L. GRIFFITH.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 14th day of April, 1926.

ALFRED C. LIDDELL.

(My commission expires Sept. 24, 1927.)

(SEAL.)



NO MATTER what the occasion, seats can always be quickly provided, anywhere, any time, outdoors or indoors by the use of Circle A Bleachers.

The Bathing Casino at Hollywood-by-the Sea, Florida, wanted comfortable seats for the patrons of their pool and programs of aquatic sports.

They chose the quick and economical way of securing seats that were quickly available, thoroughly comfortable and absolutely safe.

In other words they ordered the Circle A Bleachers shown in use in the photograph above.

The rising tide of interest in athletic events and exhibitions seems yet far from

the crest. While the public is interested, get them coming your way, by assuring them comfortable seats from which they can enjoy the games.

Circle A Seats quickly pay for themselves and by bringing in greater revenue, provide the money for other needed athletic equipment.

Circle A Bleachers are stocked in many different sized units, to take care of large or small requirements for seats. They can be quickly erected to provide for any crowd.

Make your spring plans now . . . for spring season is here! Send today for the folder, "The Facts About Circle A Bleachers." They are economical—comfortable—and SAFE.



CIRCLE A BLEACHERS

These Two Features Make A Great Difference



CIRCLE A PRODUCTS CORPORATION

550 South Twenty-Fifth Street

Newcastle, Indiana



Dobie (Cornell)—Football



Olander—Football

University of Illinois Summer Course for Coaches

Six Weeks
June 21 to July 31

Football—Gilmour Dobie (Cornell), Milton M. Olander, Illinois assistant varsity coach, Harry G. Gamage.

Baseball—Carl L. Lundgren, Illinois head coach.

Track—Harry L. Gill, Illinois head coach.

Basketball—Craig Ruby, Illinois head coach, Ward Lambert, Purdue coach.

Calisthenics, Gymnastics, Recreation—S. C. Staley, C. J. Wagner, E. A. Tappan.

Medical Gymnastics—G. T. Stafford. **Public School Physical Education, Hygiene, Community Recreation**—Dr. F. W. Maroney (Atlantic City, N. J.).

Training and Massage—D. M. Bullock, Illinois trainer.

Swimming—W. Sterry Brown.

Tuition Fee—\$20 for residents of Illinois; \$30 for non-residents.

For bulletin and other information, address

Carl L. Lundgren, Director
Room 104 Men's New Gymnasium
Champaign, Illinois

Lambert (Purdue)
—Basketball

Ruby—Basketball



Gill—Track



Lundgren—Baseball

The Return of Amateur Baseball

By John L. Griffith

Present indications are that there will be more amateur baseball played in the United States this year than for a number of years

AMATEUR baseball is coming back. For twenty-five years or more an attempt has been made to pay the men who have played baseball on the summer nines throughout the country. During that time very little effort has been put forth toward the promotion of amateur baseball. Since, however, the vast army of local backers have lost money in attempting to make professional baseball financially remunerative, many of them have left the field and there are fewer and fewer "angels" anxious to put money into a losing venture. In the meantime civic organizations and public-spirited individuals have taken the initiative in organizing amateur ball for the boys in their home communities.

There can be no question but that the 1926 fashion is along the lines of amateur twilight, municipal and county leagues.

The big contribution that will be made this year to amateur baseball will be by the American Legion. Last fall the Legion in its convention voted that as one of its major objectives for 1926 the different posts would promote community athletics. Fittingly enough this work is under the jurisdiction of Frank Cross, head of the Americanism Commission of the American Legion. Mr. Cross reports that already the Legion in twenty-five states has appointed state athletic officers to organize baseball for the boys in the different cities throughout the states and it is only a question of time until other state organizations will be set up.

South Dakota, under the jurisdiction of Frank McCormick, past state commander of the American Legion, launched the idea that the American Legion could render an unselfish service by promoting athletics as a means of teaching Americanism. This being true it is especially fitting that South Dakota should lead the way with a splendid organization headed by L. B. Allison, formerly an officer in the 88th Division, now Director of Athletics, University of South Dakota. Mr. Allison has already organized the state into sixteen districts, each district being composed of from three to

five counties. Later an inter-district championship will be played and the finals will be held at Mitchell where the best eight teams will play for the state championship. Only boys of the ages fourteen to sixteen inclusive will be permitted to play on these teams. Throughout the state the Rotary, Kiwanis, Lions and Commercial Clubs are backing Allison and the churches and schools are also heartily supporting the movement.

BASEBALL LEAGUES BEING FORMED

Jasper N. Jones, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A., Montgomery, Alabama, is organizing an amateur baseball league for his city.

Mr. L. Berman, Superintendent of the Jewish Communal Home, is organizing a baseball league in Syracuse, N. Y.

Mr. Donald H. Bartholamew, Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Dorchester, Mass., has organized two eight-team leagues which will begin to play on May 2nd and is at present organizing a league for younger boys.

Louis S. Carr, coach of the Syracuse University baseball team, has recently accepted the presidency of the industrial league in Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Carr has had seventeen years' experience as a college baseball coach and is well qualified to administer the affairs of this amateur league.

Joseph V. Dyman is secretary of the Kansas City Industrial Baseball League. This league, by the way, has a splendid constitution and by-laws and Mr. Dyman, whose address is 1500 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Missouri, will undoubtedly be glad to assist others who are interested in forming industrial baseball leagues.

R. M. Wilcomb, Municipal Manager, Springfield, Vermont, reports that the local amateur teams last year were very successful and that new teams are now being formed for the 1926 season and that a great deal of interest is being shown in home baseball.

Kenneth B. Rowley, Director of the Physical Department, Y. M. C. A. of Lynn, Mass., states that the church athletic association baseball league in Lynn was very successful last year

and that twelve teams played baseball throughout the summer. The indications are that the league will have to be enlarged this year. The Lynn league is organized on a strictly amateur basis and the games are played on the city playgrounds.

G. H. Flanders, President of the Lions Club, Whittier, Calif., reports that the Y. M. C. A. has managed community baseball in Whittier and the local Lions Club and other service clubs are back of the enterprise.

John A. Buxtan, President of the Owatonna, Minn., Lions Club, writes that last winter the Lions sponsored both a junior and a senior basketball league and the last two summers has promoted a kitten ball league for business and professional men. He added that two local athletic clubs will promote the amateur baseball for Owatonna this summer.

Alfred McDonald, Director of Parks and Forestry, Wichita, Kans., has recently issued an annual report which shows that last year the Wichita Board of Park Commissioners furnished eight baseball fields for the use of amateur leagues. These baseball diamonds were used especially by the industrial and Sunday school leagues. Last year two hundred and ninety-nine games were played with an attendance of twenty-seven thousand spectators. Thirty industrial and twenty Sunday school teams used the baseball facilities.

C. O. Sams, Physical Director, Y. M. C. A., Lafayette, Ind., has been one of the men who have made amateur baseball successful in Lafayette. This will be the sixth season that amateur leagues have operated in Lafayette and the interest has grown each year. A commercial league will open Saturday, May 8th, with a big parade which will be followed by the first scheduled game. At some of the games in Lafayette last year there were more than four thousand spectators.

Steve G. O'Rourke, Athletic Director, St. Mary's College, reports that baseball at St. Mary's has always been a major sport. His chief difficulty is that of getting a schedule since some of the Kansas State Conference colleges have dropped baseball or permitted it to decline in quality. There are four hundred and eighty-seven students at St. Mary's and four hundred and sixty-seven are playing baseball.

Mr. I. Walke Truxton, City Manager, City of Norfolk, Va., writes that there are more than sixty organized clubs in his city that maintained baseball teams. The city maintains a number of equipped baseball fields for the benefit of the amateur baseball clubs



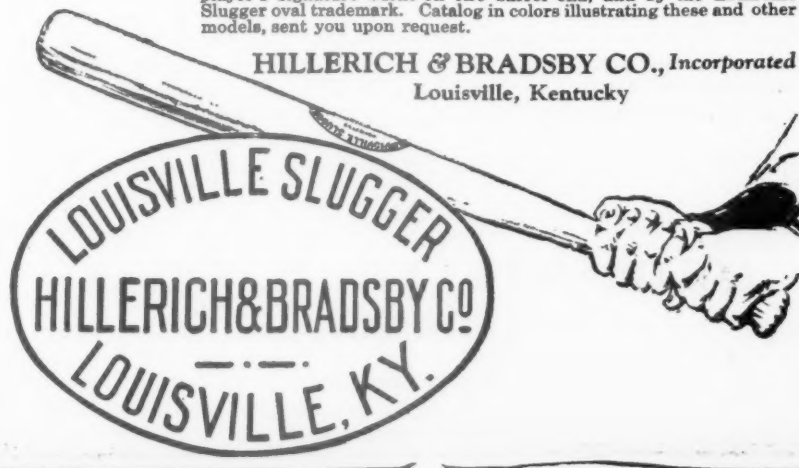
Meet MR. SULLIVAN (nee COLLINS) of Columbia and Points West

When Eddie Collins temporarily exchanged his name for that of "Sullivan", to accept a trial with the Philadelphia Athletics and not lose his amateur standing at Columbia University, little could he have foreseen the success and glory that awaited him on the diamond.

Throughout the nineteen years that have passed, nine with Philadelphia and ten with Chicago, his playing has been of extraordinarily high, steady character. Year after year, his name is found in the "charmed circle" of .300 hitters; and his fielding average is also consistently high.

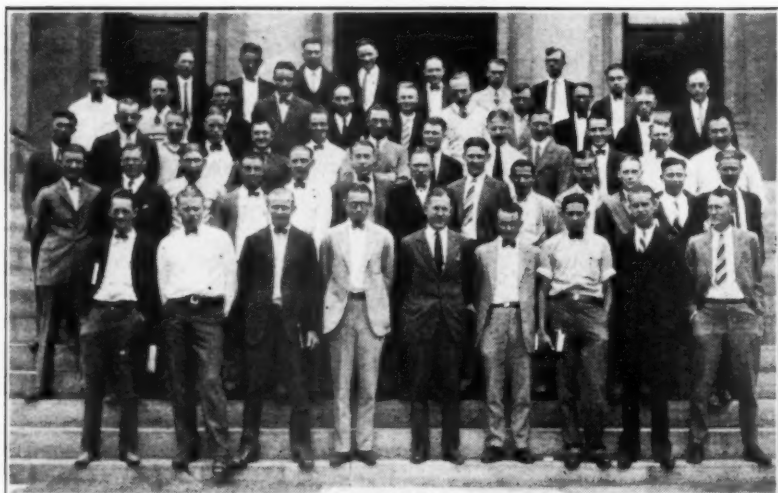
Like most other batting stars of today and yesterday, Eddie Collins uses the Louisville Slugger to make his hits and maintain his average. The model Collins uses is very popular and is part of our line of 12 Autographed Models, each identified as genuine by a facsimile of the player's signature burnt in the barrel end, and by the Louisville Slugger oval trademark. Catalog in colors illustrating these and other models, sent you upon request.

HILLERICH & BRADSBY CO., Incorporated
Louisville, Kentucky



SUMMER SCHOOL FOR COACHES

*June 15—July 21
Near the Mountains*



Some of the Coaches in attendance at Summer School at Colorado State Teachers College last year.

SIX WEEKS COURSE

under the direction of George Cooper, head coach at Colorado State Teachers College. Courses by Cooper, Howard Jones, coach at University of Southern California, and John Hancock, former all-star tackle, and end at Iowa University, and now assistant coach at Colorado State Teachers College.

1925-26 CONFERENCE CHAMPIONS

Colorado State Teachers College won the championship in Rocky Mountain Conference Baseball 1925, runners-up in Basketball in 1924-25, championship of the Eastern Division in Basketball 1925-26, championship in wrestling 1925-26.

Nearly one hundred coaches attended the Summer School for Coaches at Greeley last year. Located as it is, only a short distance from the mountains, the campus at Colorado State Teachers College is an ideal place for athletic work. The days are never uncomfortably warm.

Send now for catalog and detailed information. Address

George Willard Frasier, President

**COLORADO STATE TEACHERS
COLLEGE**

Greeley, Colorado

and has just completed a new diamond in Memorial Park.

Mr. E. R. Godfrey, Director of Athletics, Wittenburg College, Springfield, Ohio, is planning to organize an amateur baseball league in Springfield this summer.

J. A. Helfer has been interested in promoting amateur baseball in North Tonawanda, N. Y. He is secretary and treasurer of the church baseball league, which will have eight teams this summer playing four games a week.

Mike Ahearn, Director of Athletics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kans., has organized twenty-eight intramural baseball teams this spring. In the summer a junior league composed of nine teams will conduct baseball leagues for boys in Manhattan. Besides there will be a business men's league and an industrial league.

J. G. Eppinger, Secretary of the Chambersburg, Pa., Chamber of Commerce, is back of the amateur baseball movement in his city.

The Lynn Sporting Goods Company of Lynn, Mass., has taken the initiative in starting a baseball league for boys between the ages of twelve and fourteen who live in Lynn.

The Elkhorn Valley League, which has been highly successful in promoting league baseball on an amateur basis, has been reorganized and is now ready for the 1926 season.

An amateur league is being organized in Nashville, Tenn.

George Halliday has been elected president of the baseball organization which will promote the amateur twilight baseball league in Wakenburg, Colo., this summer.

A county baseball league is being organized in Chippewa County, Mich.

A Platte Valley ball league has been organized, which includes such towns as Ft. Morgan, Colo., Akron, Wiggins and several others.

Alvin, Texas, reports that a Bragoria County Sunday school baseball league composed of four cities has been organized.

A home talent baseball league has been organized at Marshfield, Ore. The league will be composed of several towns in Coos County.

The American Legion post at Redwood Falls, Minn., has organized a baseball team which will be a member of the Tri-County Baseball League.

A meeting was recently held at Hazeltown, N. D., in the American Legion clubrooms at which plans for forming a baseball league were perfected.

The Howard County Baseball League was organized at Dannebourg, Nebr., recently.

At Lone Wolf, Okla., a baseball league composed of several neighboring towns has been organized for this year.

Freemont, Nebr., has recently perfected plans for conducting city league baseball in that city this summer.

A community baseball league has been organized in Wakeeney, Kans.

Ivan Hedman is the new president of the Kansas City industrial baseball league which will open Saturday, May 1st.

Four leagues were organized recently by the executive officers of the Houston Amateur Baseball Federation, Houston, Texas.

Hutchinson, Kans., will have a six-club twilight league this year.

An amateur county ball league is being organized at Clayton, Mo.

Brenham, Texas, is organizing a Washington County baseball league which will be conducted on a strictly amateur basis.

The Missouri Pacific has recently organized baseball leagues in the larger centers that are served by the Missouri Pacific lines.

Church baseball leagues for the coming season have recently been organized in Dallas, Texas.

A county baseball league meeting was recently held in the offices of the County Superintendent, Paris, Texas. Plans were made for the baseball season.

LeMarr County, Texas, has perfected a county baseball league and Fannin County is attempting to organize a similar league.

The American Legion is organizing an amateur baseball league of teams to represent the Kansas City posts.

Wm. A. Quanne has recently been elected President of the St. Joseph, Mo., Municipal Baseball League. Six teams will compose the league this year.

One amateur baseball league has been organized in Chattanooga, Tenn., and other leagues will be in operation before long.

An effort is being made to organize county and community leagues in Yuba, Calif.

A boys' baseball league was recently organized in Marysville, Kans.

It was estimated that three hundred men will play in the Albuquerque, N. M., baseball leagues this summer.

Virginia, Minn., has organized a twilight league.

A county baseball league which will include the largest cities in Quay County was recently organized at Tucumcari, N. M.

A city industrial baseball league has been organized in Pine Bluff, Ark.

The Rotary, Boosters and Lions Clubs have sponsored a junior base-

Wright & Ditson-Victor Foot Ball Equipment endorsed by Fielding H. ("Hurry-Up") Yost Coach, University of Michigan



The HUY Pants
Endorsed by
"Hurry Up" Yost

The HUY Football Pants will be used by many colleges and schools this year. It will pay you to become acquainted with this popular equipment.

Wright & Ditson-Victor Co.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

SAN FRANCISCO

Wright & Ditson: Boston, Worcester, Providence, Cambridge

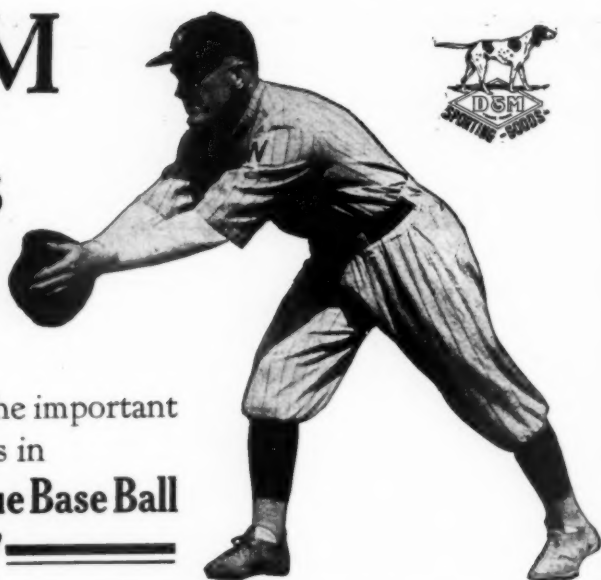
Wright & Ditson of Canada, Ltd., Brantford, Ontario

Whitney Sporting Goods Co., Denver, Colorado

D&M

Gloves and Mitts

Figure in all the important
plays in
Major League Base Ball



Over 90% of the Big Leaguers use these Famous Goods

Walter Johnson likes a large glove with fairly long fingers, well padded heel and lighter padded thumb. He uses a D&M No. G40 Glove. Babe Ruth prefers the D&M No. G41 which is a standard pattern and is a very popular model. Max Carey's choice is the D&M Lutzke Three-Finger Glove. Walter Lutzke invented this glove and it is used by scores of players in the Big Leagues, especially pitchers and infielders. The double finger construction makes it an ideal glove for handling hot liners.

The majority of first basemen prefer the glove-thumb pattern Mitt. The D&M No. 652 is therefore very popular and is used by Joe Judge, Stuffy McInnis, Wally Pipp, and many other famous first-sackers.

George Kelly prefers a light, medium-sized flexible mitt. He designed and uses the D&M No. 659.

Behind the bat the D&M No. 710 Wally Schang Mitt is the big favorite. The pattern is fairly short but quite wide with a large thumb and a deep pocket. This mitt is used by Schang, Ruel, Picinich, DeBerry, and many others. Ray Schalk prefers a large sized heavy mitt and chooses the D&M No. 700.

D&M Gloves and Mitts are made according to ideas of famous players. Their "personality" is built into the goods, with the result that there are over seventy different models from which to choose the article most adaptable to your personal requirements.

Your local D&M Dealer can supply you with
this favorite brand

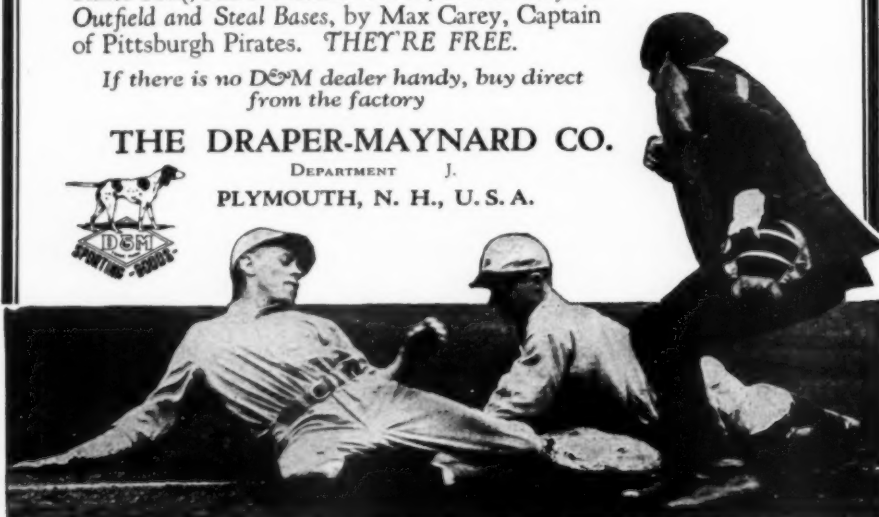
"The Lucky Dog Kind"

Send for the new D&M Spring Catalog, Official Rules Book, and illustrated folder, *How to Play the Outfield and Steal Bases*, by Max Carey, Captain of Pittsburgh Pirates. **THEY'RE FREE.**

If there is no D&M dealer handy, buy direct
from the factory

THE DRAPER-MAYNARD CO.

DEPARTMENT J.
PLYMOUTH, N. H., U. S. A.



ball league for Junction City, Kans.

The American Legion post in Norfolk, Nebr., is responsible for the formation of a boys' baseball league in that city.

A city baseball league is being formed at Paducah, Ky.

J. O. Cosper is President of the Birmingham, Ala., city baseball league.

At Norfolk, Nebr., plans are under way to organize a juvenile baseball league. One hundred boys have already signed up to play in such an organization.

A baseball meeting was held at LaMoure, N. D., recently to organize a home talent baseball league. It was agreed that no club could use players who came from a greater distance than half way between any two towns in the league. The name of the new league is to be La-Dic.

The foregoing will give some idea of the growth of the amateur baseball movement. As the success of these and other leagues becomes apparent many other towns and counties may be expected to follow the example of the men who are promoting amateur baseball. A letter from a high school coach points out not only the difficulty that has existed in the past in his section but it might well apply to practically every town and city in the United States. He says "for several seasons baseball in this community has failed because an attempt was made to hire professional players. This practice of 'spiking' the teams has practically killed semi-professional baseball in this section. This year we are going to conduct baseball on an amateur basis for those who wish to play for the sport's sake." With baseball promoted by responsible men as a means of furnishing wholesome recreation for the home boys and entertainment for the local citizens baseball will thrive as an amateur game.

Present Day Track Men

(Continued from Page 18)

This, naturally, brings up the question, "Where were the officials and what about the officiating?" Something is wrong and something should be done to make efficient officials as well as efficient athletes.

In conclusion, all the great shot putters of good distance, constantly and strictly practiced and worked and worked and worked, then worked more. Elmer Gerkin has this admirable trait, for he is consistent as to throwing distance of shot, faithful and a hard, hard worker.

Some day he will arrive, due almost any time and when he does, he will deserve all he gets.

The Ohio University Track

(Continued from Page 19)

are still in doubt as to how much it adds to the track.

The track is drained by a 6-inch tile, the depth of which slopes from 18 inches to 4½ feet. There is a fall, in other words, of 3 feet in 190 yards of track. The drainage converges from two directions—north and south—to a point near the south turn on either side from where the water is carried off.

The trench over the drain tile and the lower 6 inches of the track itself are built up with 4 inches of crushed stone. Coarse cinders to a depth of 7 inches make up the next layer. The top dressing is made up of 4 inches of fine hard (locomotive) cinders, mixed with loam and screened before application.

The track drains easily, has settled nicely and already is among the fastest cinder paths in the country. This is attested further by the fact that sprint marks of 9.6 seconds for the 100 yards, 21.12 seconds for the furlong, and 14.6 for the 120-yard high hurdles already have been hung up on it.

The broad jump, high jump, pole vault and shot-put facilities are provided within the Stadium, as is the javelin throw. The hammer and discus throws are held south of the Stadium on one of the football practice fields.

Single pits are provided for the broad jump, high jump and pole vault, but runways are available from either of two directions. The pole vault pit is located next to the lower Stadium boxes on the west side of the field, and the broad jump pit at a corresponding point on the east side. The high jump pit is inside the turn at the south end of the field. The javelin is thrown on the football field.

Besides the Ohio Relays, other big meets held on the Ohio Stadium track have been the 1925 Big Ten outdoor championships, the annual Ohio high school championships, and the usual dual meets. The track will be the scene next month of the annual outdoor quadrangular meet involving Wisconsin, Chicago, Northwestern and Ohio State.

In the opinion of Dr. F. R. Castleman, Ohio State track director, the Stadium track is not yet at its peak, but it is already among the best tracks of the country and will be even better, he believes, with a few more years' use. The cost of the track was \$13,500, exclusive of preliminary work done when the Stadium was laid out.



Write for
Your Copy

KNOCKDOWN TRADE MARK **BLEACHERS**

This book is chock full of information on seating crowds in comfort.

It shows how waste space can be profitably used and shows completely the construction of these famous bleachers. It gives all necessary data to get accurate prices.



A handbook and price list of Gill Athletic Equipment, listing Bats, Javelins, Hurdles, Discus and Jumping Standards.

It gives information about the selection of wood and about the careful construction of this equipment.

LEAVITT MFG. Co.
URBANA, ILL.

LEAVITT MANUFACTURING CO.
Department F, Urbana, Illinois

Please send me without obligation a copy of

☐ Knockdown Booklet ☐ Gill Booklet

Name _____

Address _____

Organization of the Physical Education Department at Polytechnic High School, Long Beach

By Charles H. Hunt

THE following outline of the system of Physical Education and Athletics in practice in the Long Beach Polytechnic High School is submitted in response to a request from the Editor of the Journal. While we have developed a definite plan of administration for a school of four thousand students, we have no pet system. We believe in hard work and have before us certain objectives, toward which we are working. Our objective stated in copy book form is: To plan and direct a program of Physical Activities for every student, that is interesting in type, educational in accomplishment, tending toward the all around development of spirit, mind, body and citizenship of the Student Body.

We give every boy a chance, regardless of size or ability, to participate in athletics. We encourage every boy in school to take some part in athletics in addition to his regular Physical Education work. We have competitive teams in football, basketball, track, baseball, swimming, water polo, golf, tennis, wrestling, cross country, gymnastics and fencing. Over three hundred boys turned out for football this fall and four teams were given regular interscholastic schedules of eight games. Instead of the usual spring football practice, we have a regular class in football for the second semester. Two days of the week are spent in regular class room work, beginning with the study of rules, various formations, playing of different positions and strength and weakness of different plays. The other three days of the week are given to work on the field. The men use gym suits and go through dummy formations, learn to kick, pass, etc. The boys are beginning to find out what it is all about and we believe that our football teams of the future will show the results of this skull practice. Included in the class are students who are planning to become newspaper men. Coach Russell Sprong is in charge of this class. Classes in track under Coach Norman Barker, basketball under Coach Fred Frazer and advanced swimming under Coach Orville Ferrell are conducted during the fall

Chas. H. Hunt, Director of Physical Education, Long Beach Public Schools. Mr. Hunt attended Benton Harbor College, Alma College and the University of Michigan, where he was active in all branches of athletics. Before going to Long Beach, he was Director of Physical Education and City Playgrounds at Jackson, Michigan, and Director of Physical Education and Athletics at The Lewis and Clark High School, Spokane, Washington. He has served as President of the Western District, American Physical Education Association and Lecturer in Physical Education at the University of California. — Editor's Note.

semester in very much the same way.

Besides the regular interscholastic competition, intramural and interclass activities are conducted in all sports. As many as four hundred basketball teams compete in inter-gym class tour-

naments. Interclass competition is very keen. Early in May an Athletic Carnival is held on the athletic field. This consists of such events as Pig in the Pen contests, Tug of War through ditch and fire hose, Jockey races and Relays. This carnival takes care of the former misdirected efforts with paint can, etc., to show class supremacy. We insist upon the highest type of sportsmanship and get it. Visiting teams are extended every courtesy. Our managers meet the visiting teams and show them over our school plant and direct them to the dressing and first aid rooms. Visiting teams are always given the pole in dual track meets.

Our athletes travel entirely by busses. Southern California includes a high school of twenty-five hundred students for every few square miles, so that a great deal of strong competition is possible. As many as six busses, carrying twenty-eight athletes each, leave the school every other week for competition.

A well equipped first aid room, in charge of Mr. A. W. Comfort who handles Orthopedic Gymnastics, is maintained adjacent to our locker rooms. Mr. Comfort keeps in close touch with the physical condition of the boys and passes on whether or not a boy shall compete.

While California Interscholastic Athletic Federation standards are high, we have very little difficulty along this line. The fellows are intensely interested and take care of their eligibility in good shape. We use a card system check up in the physical educational office that gives us a constant check on this item.

Every boy in school receives five days of Physical Education each week. This work is divided as follows: one day of heavy apparatus work, including parallel bars, horse and buck, travelling rings and climbing ropes; one day of stiff calisthenics, including exercises of orthopedic nature, closing with the medicine ball relays, freak relays such as crab crawl, one legged, and backward races; one day of athletic instruction in which boys receive instruction in the correct form for



Charles H. Hunt

For Hard Use and Long Wear



THE ATHLETE

A New Shoe for Spring and Summer

Designed by

Dr. W. E. Meanwell, Wisconsin's Famous Basketball Coach

In designing his latest shoe, The Athlete, Dr. Meanwell had in mind the hard wear and abuse the average student gives a sport shoe and planned his design accordingly. For the sports of spring and summer The Athlete is ideal. Comfortable—a real fit—a sole that grips—and built for long wear.

Note the Following Features

Orthopaedic heel with arch support—and scientifically designed lasts which support instep and foot muscles.

Sole of crepe gum, the same quality as in the higher priced Meanwell basketball shoes.

Stubber toe guards (patent applied for) to give utmost protection against toe knocks.

A special processed top that will wear better and last longer than the average.

PRICED LOW—WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL

Men's \$2.75

Women's \$2.50

Boys' \$2.50

Youths' \$2.25

The Making of An Athlete

Dr. Meanwell has just written a new booklet "The Making of An Athlete" that all students should read. Send for an allotment for your school. We are distributing them free.

We have a special proposition for athletic coaches and camp directors. Write for it.

THE SERVUS RUBBER COMPANY :: Rock Island, Ill.

SERVUS

SPORT SHOES

INTENSIVE COURSE

For COACHES of FOOTBALL and BASKETBALL

Seven hours daily for two weeks
at SUPERIOR NORMAL COLLEGE
Superior, Wisconsin

FOOTBALL

Knute K. Rockne, B. S.

Director of Athletics
Coach of Football
Notre Dame University

BASKETBALL

Medical Treatment of Athletic Injuries

Walter E. Meanwell, M. D., Dr. P. H.

Professor of Physical Education
Medical Supervisor of Athletics
Coach of Basketball
University of Wisconsin.

EQUIPMENT

New gymnasium (ample floor space, 2 basketball floors, lockers, showers, etc.)

Gates Field (for football)

Auditorium and class rooms

CLIMATE

Superior is located on Lake Superior and has a cool summer climate—average 65 degrees—ideal for athletic instruction and practice; practice is comfortably possible the majority of summer days. The strenuous work required by Rockne and Meanwell of their students can be done more comfortably in Superior than in any other place where a summer coaching school is held.

RECREATIONAL ADVANTAGES

Those who attend the Coaching School should plan to spend their vacations, before or after the School, at or near Superior to see the points of interest: harbor, shipping, the iron mines and ranges, etc. Golf, tennis, and boating (Lake Superior, and Superior and St. Louis Bays) are available to those who attend the school. The surrounding territory in northern Wisconsin and northern Minnesota is an unsettled region with many streams, rivers, and lakes where the fishing, boating, and swimming are good. Trout, bass, muskallonge, pike, etc., etc.

The region has good roads and Superior is within motoring distance of "The Arrowhead Country," "Itasca State Park" (headwaters of Mississippi), "Superior National Forest," "Ten Thousand Lakes Region," "Wisconsin Land-o-Lakes," the "Boundary Waters," etc.

For further information write: SUPERIOR NORMAL COLLEGE, Coaching School Department, Superior, Wisconsin.

various activities that are being conducted at that time. During football this includes kicking, passing and other fundamentals. On games days regular organized teams play off schedules. We use touch football, and during the basketball season we play outdoor basketball. The actual time on the gym floor or fields is twenty minutes; ten minutes is given for showers and dressing and five minutes for undressing and five minutes for free play before class takes up. Each boy is provided with a clean towel each day. We have our own laundry.

Classes in swimming are conducted by Coach Orville Ferrell. Every boy must learn to swim before he can be a candidate for graduation. Classes are divided into three groups; beginners, intermediate and advanced. Water polo and swimming teams meet every day throughout the year in regular class. Many students pass Red Cross Life Saving Examinations each semester.

Students who have any physical defects or are physically unable to take the regular physical education work are assigned to the orthopedic gymnastics department. This department is well equipped with the latest apparatus for successful remedial work. About ten percent of the student body are assigned to this work. Our percentage is probably a little high, due to the fact that Long Beach has such an equitable climate that many parents with children who are not strong move here. Of course, California sunshine and the year around outdoor climate soon put the invalid on his feet. In the past year, we have had just five days when we were unable to hold classes outside.

We are using the term "Orthopedic Gymnastic" rather than the term "Corrective Physical Education." The latter term is odious to the average high school student and while orthopedic means practically the same, the reaction is much more wholesome. Most of our cases come under the following classification:

1. Anterior Posterior.
2. Scoliosis, or lateral curvature of the spine.
3. Foot cases.
4. Deformities resulting from infantile paralysis.
5. Heart cases.
6. Deformities and conditions resulting from accidents.
7. Poor circulation, anemia, low vitality, nervousness, instability, poor vision or other similar conditions.

The work in the Orthopedic Gymnastics Department is entirely individual. Where a physician is in charge of the case or parents care to call in

one, a conference is held, treatment outlined and the problem worked out in cooperation. In order to really "Physically Educate," we must give care and attention to the boy who needs orthopedic gymnastics as well as to develop championship athletic teams.

Our high school plant includes three large gymnasiums, a swimming pool, ten cement tennis courts, two football fields, two baseball diamonds, a quarter mile track, ten outdoor basketball courts, and bleachers seating six thousand people. The entire grounds are fenced. Trees and shrubbery have been planted to beautify the grounds. Admission to athletic contests and receipts from the student store finance all competitive athletic programs. The Board of Education pays all salaries and furnishes all physical education supplies.

One of our greatest problems in the field of physical education is the securing of trained teachers. Most of the men are successful in athletic coaching, but have little or no conception of a physical education program. Winning athletics have their place, but if we are to justify our place in the scheme of education, we must put our work on a plane where it renders service to the entire student body. No field offers a greater opportunity. Money and equipment are being furnished liberally. It is up to us in the profession to deliver. The physical educator should lead boys to high ideals of sportsmanship, to clean living and to better American Citizenship.

The Ohio High School Athletic Association has recently taken a referendum on summer football. The following rule was proposed: "There shall be no summer camps for football training or practice or any form of football training or practice during the summer vacation prior to September first." The rule was passed by a vote of three hundred and two to one hundred and nine.

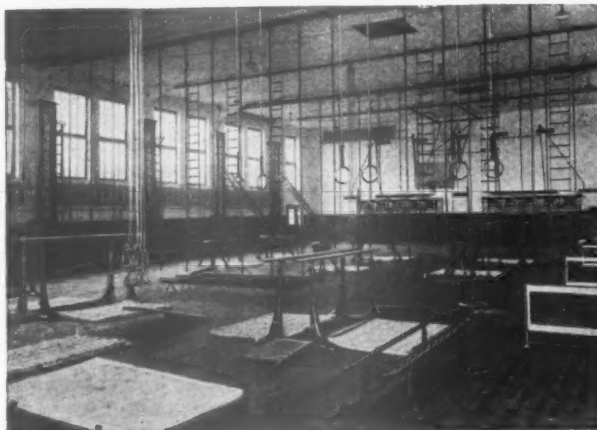
Raymond G. Willoughby in the "Nation's Business" presents an article on golf in which he estimates that two million individuals play golf in this country each year and that these persons spend approximately one billion dollars in the pursuit of golf balls. He suggests further that possibly the land and buildings used for golf have a valuation of something like \$1,300,000,000.

The receipts from the sixteen district basketball tournaments in Wisconsin this spring totaled \$24,703.30. In each tournament the receipts were ample to pay the expenditure.

Manufacturers of
**Gymnasium Equipment
Playground Equipment**

and
ATHLETIC ACCESSORIES
Made "Right" and "Stays" Made

GYM
EQUIPT
CATALOG
No. 4



PLAY
EQUIPT
CATALOG
No. A

**CHICAGO
GYMNASIUM EQUIPMENT
COMPANY**

1835 WEST LAKE STREET, CHICAGO



Schmelzer's

OFFICIAL COLLEGIATE
FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT

"It Puts the Kick in Your Team"

Send for school and college catalog, illustrating everything for track, baseball, tennis and football.

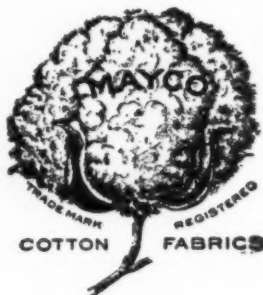
**The
Schmelzer Company**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

If your schools close early, send your change of address now for the June issue of

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL
6922 Glenwood Ave., Chicago



We are now offering

**MAYCO
DOUBLE-DRI**

and

**NAME-IN
TURK TOWELS**

direct to

**Universities, Schools
and Colleges**

Any accredited coach or athletic
director may have a sample com-
plimentary towel on request.

**Theodore Mayer &
Company**

Cotton Fabric Producers

**323 S. Franklin St.
CHICAGO**

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE

PRINCIPLES OF FOOTBALL

By John W. Heisman

REVISED EDITION, 400
Pages Bound in Cloth.
Nineteen Photographic Il-
lustrations. 50 Useful Dia-
grams. Price, \$5.00 Post
Paid.

Sole Distributors

**RAWLINGS MANUFACTURING
CO.**

23rd and Lucas Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

Notes from the Baseball Diamond

(Continued from Page 15)

eous judgment of the value of any sport is whether or not that sport gives an opportunity not only to challenge the interest of the student and the paying public, but also to help boys and men build character. In other words, the value of a sport is how much of a contribution does it make to the building of the right kind of leadership.

Coaching will become more attractive, as a service, when the public along with those in authority in many of our educational institutions, places the value of a coach upon a much broader basis than that of merely winning or losing games. The future of athletics and coaching depends upon whether or not we keep the games as games and make them a part of the large educational scheme in building character or whether we allow them to become a business and divorce them from the educational program.

Of course, baseball in the colleges has another hazard, that of weather conditions. Especially is this true in the northern states. This spring, postponed preliminary practice outdoors has been necessary and in many cases has caused the cancellation of the first weeks' schedule. This has tested the coach's ability to utilize the available space for teaching fundamentals which may be taught indoors, especially to the new men. If available, ground floor is preferable to a wood floor for the reason that a pitcher works more naturally in baseball shoes, although body movement and pivoting may be taught on the gymnasium floor.

Pitching the full distance is advisable and a wood plate cut to dimensions should be used. The batter should stand in the batter's box in order that the pitcher may have shoulder and knee heights to work on. The batter should change boxes occasionally in order to give the pitcher a chance to work both right and left hand hitters. When practicing indoors, it is well to teach the catchers how to shift their feet, receive the ball and develop a snap throw, by using a wrist movement. At this time also the battery man may adjust themselves to each other and the catcher learn the weak and strong points of the pitchers, a bit of valuable information to have when the season opens. Then, this is a good time to teach not only footwork to the first baseman, but tagging the bag and how to stretch for thrown balls.

Bunting, a valuable asset in offensive team play, may be taught indoors, and by the use of mats, the coach may

eliminate the fear on the part of runners of hitting the dirt and he may teach them the proper form in base-sliding.

This preliminary work indoors is most valuable in developing material and in getting the men into good physical condition and should not be looked upon lightly by the coach. The fact remains that too few ball players think when on the field of play and so the instructor must help them to acquire proper habits. This requires keen observation on the part of the teacher and much work for both player and coach.

Baseball and Boys

By William Giles, Second Baseman,
University of Michigan 1925 Team

Boys, young men, and men need diversion, something to give them a means of self expression and to afford real play. Few, if any, games offer cleaner, more healthful, invigorating play than the national pastime—baseball. From the grammar school days of "One Ole Cat" and "Scrub" to the high school days of organized class teams and the "first team," American youth grew up with baseball. From the time the snow leaves until it comes again the neighborhood "gang" has its nine and each vacant lot its diamond with a wood slab for home plate and a burlap bag for a base. Those who have not learned to play, for the pure and sole joy of playing, have missed the real thrill that baseball has to offer. Play and baseball are synonymous. The thrill and the grip it gets on you stays with you through the years until your only active participation is applause from the stand.

Young men need exercise. They grow by extending themselves, by attempting to out-do themselves. What play offers a more fertile field for growth than baseball? Here is a game where one may forget all his trials and worries for an hour or two; wherein he may rest himself by recreation in open play and build up a physique which in after years will stand him in good stead. The healthful, fatiguing, challenging game of ball assures the participant a night of peaceful rest, a sturdier body, and a feeling of contentment. Yet the game is so intensely interesting the physical exercise becomes entirely unconscious and incidental, and the injuries, if any, are only slight. Obviously, baseball is a game in which the exercise is not so strenuous but that it may be played every day.

Certainly no team game requires more efficient co-ordination of mind and muscle than baseball. To be a good hitter is the aim of every player. Yet to be that one thing necessitates numerous forms of co-ordination. The

stance at the plate must not be cramped, but free and easy. The step must come easily and naturally. It should not be long enough to cause the batter to hit under the ball, but long enough to get one's full weight behind the swing. Far more important still is the coordination between the eye and the wrist movement. When baseball was first introduced into France so difficult did batting a swiftly pitched ball appear to the French that they believed there was some substance in the bat to attract it; yet so nearly perfected is the American player's coordination in that respect we think nothing of it. More efficient coordination is certainly another definite benefit derived by the American youth from the game he loves. Eyes, shoulders, arms, wrists, and legs all are primarily essential to good batting. In a second of time all must contribute to the swing in unison. The difference between the .200 and .300 hitter is in the efficiency of his coordination.

In addition to the physical benefits derived, there are certain definite mental returns to be gained. We think because there is a definite need to think. A keen game of ball certainly furnishes the need for spontaneous thought. Oftentimes a game is won or lost depending on the outcome of a particular play, perhaps early in the game. The ability to "out-think" your opponent many times makes the difference between victory and defeat. A player who does the unexpected, time and again, is not lucky all of the time; he's thinking a little faster than the other fellow. Baseball situations call for snap judgments; you can't make the play wait for you; you must decide in a flash, or stand like a mummy with the ball in your hand.

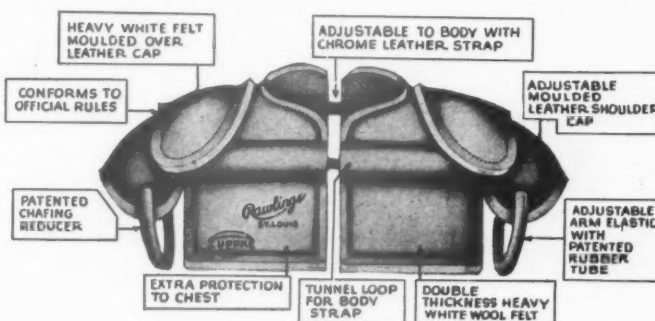
Last, but perhaps most important of all as a definite reward, is the lesson in sportsmanship. Whether the game is under organized coaching and supervision by an umpire or whether it is a game of "scrub," personal desires, prejudices, and petty trickeries must give way to the group's written or unwritten rules of fair play. A man who resorts to unfair tactics is marked immediately by his playmates or, if the play is organized, he is warned or suspended by the supervisor. Of necessity the individual's play must be as fair as the group requires. As the group's ideals rise so must each individual's or eventually the group will drop him. To win fairly and squarely or not at all is one of the lessons of the game. The returns of a fair defeat are far greater than those of a tainted victory, for even in defeat there may be the rewards of tenacity of spirit,

Here's Real Accident Insurance

Coach Bearg of Nebraska states that Rawlings Zuppke (Safety) Football equipment has made important savings on the medical bill of his football team. Time to order now!



Rawlings Zuppke Scientific Helmet



Rawlings Zuppke Shoulder Pad

(Rawlings Zuppke pants, not shown, offer special knee, thigh, hip, kidney, and groin protection without reducing speed.)

Coach Bearg Says—

"We equipped our varsity team with Zuppke football pants last fall and am glad to report that we sustained not a single charley horse nor a bruised hip, thanks to the excellent protection of the pants. Coach Robert C. Zuppke of Illinois made a similar statement to me last week.

"I believe that our players feel less hesitance to block hard if they are well protected. We will again use Zuppke pants in 1926.

"Sincerely yours,
"ERNEST E. BEARG,
"Head Football Coach,
"University of Nebraska."

And Here's Everything You Need For Your Basket Ball Team

Rawlings Basket Ball Equipment is complete, including ready-made or made-to-order jerseys, pants and stockings.

Also shoes, knee protectors and court equipment. Knit goods made in our own mill.

The Rawlings Salesman is coming your way now. Orders placed now insure preferred delivery.

RAWLINGS MFG. CO.

2301 Lucas Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MASTER THE METHODS OF WORLD'S BEST SWIMMERS

Now that the indoor swimming season is under way, you can get down to a scientific study of the sport. Close observation of method, effort and result, impossible outdoors, is easy in the tank.

For a guide from one stage to the next in progress to effective form, you need the text book of Coach William Bachrach of the Illinois Athletic Club, producer of John Weissmuller, Sybil Bauer, Robert Skelton, Ethel Lackie and a long line of world's champions.

This book, an illustrated encyclopedia of the sport, offers you the full exposition of Bachrach's scientific system, from beginner to record breaker. It is now offered to you at less than the price you might pay for one personal lesson.

"THE OUTLINE OF SWIMMING"

By William Bachrach, I. A. C.

Two Hundred Twenty-four Pages, Forty Chapters, Hundred and Thirty Pictures—Complete in One Volume

SECOND BINDING—REDUCED PRICE

Sold Out That's the word on the first binding of William Bachrach's famous book, THE OUTLINE OF SWIMMING. The entire supply exhausted and



orders still coming in at \$5.00 a copy for the special fabric-leather binding.

Now comes the second binding, exactly the same as the \$5.00 issue, except the cover. This is in red cloth, fine and attractive, but more economical. It makes possible a reduced price of \$3.00 a copy to those who act quickly.

"Especially adapted to the use of the teacher of championship swimming contestants. Gives suggestions on all the strokes, and the chapter on 'Secrets of Psychology' is valuable. Interesting and profitable reading."

—American Physical Education Review.

SEND YOUR \$3.00 TODAY

By Check or Money Order to

MIDLAND-CHICAGO SERVICE

35 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.



Our Goal— and Yours

Give the player every advantage—that's the Reach goal.

Our football clothing is comfortable. It protects. It wears.

Our football shoes are built for speed, comfort and hard usage.

Reach footballs are lively. They keep their shape and make accurate passes and long punts possible.

Our goal is the same as yours—maximum protection, and no penalties through equipment.

A. J. REACH CO.

Tulip & Palmer Sts., Phila.

World's Foremost Makers of Quality
Athletic Goods

Brantford, Ont., Canada

Pacific Coast Representative

Phil B. Bekeart Co.,
San Francisco

Reach

ATHLETIC GOODS

honor, respect for yourself and your opponents, a sturdier physique, better coordination, and a healthful recreation which only baseball has to offer in such unlimited measures.

Baseball in the Mid-West Conference

By Thomas C. Hayden, Coe College

Baseball in the Mid-West Conference is sort of leading the life of Riley. All during the fall and winter months there was a general feeling that baseball would be dropped by most of the schools in the conference this year, but as spring rolls around we find the majority of the colleges supporting teams and playing quite heavy schedules. Out of the eight schools in the conference five have baseball teams this season and there have been rumors from some of the schools where the sport has been dropped that it will be taken up again next year.

Monmouth and Knox Colleges, the two Illinois schools of this conference, will both be represented by veteran teams, as will Carlton College and Hamline University, the two Minnesota members. In Wisconsin we find both Beloit and Lawrence Colleges have dropped the sport and in Iowa, Cornell College, but Coe College will have a team and will play one of the heaviest schedules in her history.

It is not the lack of material which has caused the various schools to drop baseball but rather the financial loss from supporting the teams. In these schools we find the cities where they are located supporting country clubs and golf or professional baseball teams, which cut down the attendance. The schools in the Mid-West conference are quite scattered and in only one or two instances is it possible to play more than one game on a trip. It seems to be the general feeling that the faculties and the student bodies want baseball but the financial loss has been too great. This year some of the schools have gone outside of the conference in arranging their schedule in order to get games closer home and save the expense of travel.

The teams representing the schools in this conference have always played high class baseball and a number of the players have signed up with professional teams after graduation. This year Coe and Carlton each play a two-game series with Iowa University, Coe meets Ames in four games, Monmouth plays Northwestern, and other Big Ten and Missouri Valley schools are scheduling games with some of the other teams.

Since a part of the curriculum of the American College today is physical education and since the idea of educa-

tion is to educate the body as well as the mind, it is the opinion of the writer that the colleges of the Mid-West Conference, as well as all the other colleges and universities of the country should do all they can to keep baseball active. Without a doubt, over a half million boys will play baseball in our schools and colleges this spring. Of this number one-half are possibly not physically fit or skilled enough to take part in any of the other major sports. Then why not give this type their sport and their physical training even if it does cost the college a small amount? It is as clean and wholesome a pastime as can be taken up in the line of sports and satisfies the young American as much as any sport. It is the real American game and it seems safe to assert that the extension of baseball in the colleges and universities will yield a large return in physical training, recreation and use of leisure time.

Baseball at Upper Iowa University

By John Dorman, Baseball Coach

Back in 1910 when I first took charge of Upper Iowa's baseball teams as coach there were few of the smaller institutions in the state that employed anyone in this capacity. At that time athletics in Iowa were unorganized and there were no conference lines which so largely determind a team's schedule of games at the present time. As a result we booked games with the large as well as with the small schools, playing among others the State University and Ames.

It is difficult to draw a comparison relative to the standard of ball played in this section at present with that of my first years here due to the lack of athletic conferences. However, I am of the opinion that baseball in this section has experienced a general improvement in play with more schools represented by good teams than in the early years.

Like most small schools our success on the diamond has hinged upon outstanding hurlers and during my sixteen years as coach here we have been particularly well blessed in this department. During this period seven championships have been recorded by the Peacocks. Upper Iowa's baseball record over this period of years is one of which she is justly proud with 93 victories and 37 defeats for a grand average of .715.

In my first two years as baseball coach here with Garrison on the mound in 1910 and the famous New-comer battery functioning in 1911, Upper Iowa was an undefeated claimant of the state title. In 1914 the Hawkeye Conference was organized



Int'l Y. M. C. A. College Springfield, Massachusetts Summer School of Physical Education and Athletic Coaching

June 28 — July 31

Plan—Intensive double period courses giving full credit toward degree.
Courses elective, tuition according to courses taken.
Certificates given for work completed.

Courses—

Master's Degree—Courses for alumni and properly qualified teachers, leading toward the Master's degree in Physical Education (M. P. E.), General Education (Ed. M.), and Humanities (M. H.). Also Bachelor of Science (B. S.)
Public School Course—A four-year program for teachers in the public schools, leading to a Summer School certificate.
Y M C A Course—A four-year program for Y M C A Physical Directors, leading to a Summer School Certificate.

School of Athletic Coaching—Two halves; June 27-July 15; July 15-31.
Football by Roper of Princeton, assisted by Witmer, line coach
July 15-31.

Basketball by Dale Lash of Wesleyan University and Witmer of Princeton. Both halves.

Baseball by Berry of Springfield, with movie pictures and special lectures by Leslie Mann, Boston Braves. Both halves.

Soccer by Affleck of Springfield

June 28-July 15.

Boxing and Wrestling by "Spike" Mooney of Ohio State University. Both halves.

Track by Paul Otto of University of Virginia. Both halves.

Football "Jamboree" July 27-31

Special four-day football conference, lectures, demonstrations, round table discussions. Eight to twelve hours daily, led by Roper and Witmer of Princeton, "Tuss" McLaughry of Amherst (going to Brown), Dan Kelly of Harvard, and other authorities.

Information and Special Bulletin Address

Elmer Berry, Ed. D.,

Director Summer School
Y. M. C. A. College, Springfield Mass.

SUMMER SESSION

Attractive to Athletic
Coaches

June 21-July 31, 1926

OREGON
AGRICULTURAL
COLLEGE

Corvallis, Oregon

KNUTE K. ROCKNE

Director of Athletics
Football Coach
Notre Dame University
June 21st-July 3rd
Complete course of Rockne
system of football.

JOHN L. GRIFFITH

Commissioner of Intercollegiate
Athletics
Big Ten Conference
July 5th-July 17th
Organization and Administration
of Physical Education and
Athletics.

ROBERT H. HAGER

Basketball Coach
Associate Director
Physical Education
Oregon Agricultural College
July 19th-July 31st
"Percentage Basketball"
A new and original contribution
to basketball offense
Fundamentals and Defensive
Systems.

RALPH O. COLEMAN

Baseball Coach
Director of Intramural Sports
Portland Ball Club—
Coast League
Oregon Agricultural College
Theory of Baseball

Climb a snow capped peak
Fish in a hurrying trout
stream

Enjoy the delightful sea
breeze in Oregon this summer
while you improve your game

Detailed information furnished
address

Dean M. Ellwood Smith,
Director Summer Session
Oregon Agricultural College
Corvallis, Oregon

or

W. A. Kearns, Director
Athletics & Physical Education
Oregon Agricultural College
Corvallis, Oregon

and this year and the one following saw the first two baseball titles come to Upper Iowa. In these two years I had one of the best batteries that ever donned the peacock blue in Higbee, pitcher and Wolgamot catcher.

We again produced title winners in 1917 and 1918. Bartlett pitched in the former year while "Red" Learn, destined to be one of Upper Iowa's greatest diamond heroes, was performing on the mound in the latter season. The big redhead, in his four years as Peacock slab ace, also helped bring another championship to Fayette in 1920.

At present I have Larson, another star twirler in the making, who last year as a sophomore was a leading pitcher in the conference. Bigler, a centerfielder, is the best hitter to perform on the local field in recent years.

Two other colleges of this section have also been noted for developing great pitchers. Luther College of Decorah has always been Upper Iowa's greatest rival on the diamond. Reque, at present Luther baseball coach, Sorlein, Naseth, Hovden and Orwoll who joined Milwaukee this season, are among her greatest hurlers. Columbia, formerly St. Josephs, of Dubuque turned out the great "Red" Faber and in addition Heuser and McCauley, a pair of clever southpaws. Iowa State Teachers College of Cedar Falls is rapidly coming to the front in baseball with champion teams the past two years.

Baseball in Ohio Conference and Northeastern Ohio

*By George H. Pritchard, Hiram
College*

The game of baseball is rapidly gaining ground in the northeastern part of Ohio. For the past few years baseball did not flourish as a sport in either the high schools or in amateur circles, in fact in both the high schools and amateur circles it seemed to lose ground. This was not true in every section, but was the condition generally. However, it is safe to say that in the past two or three years baseball interest has been growing, and is surely staging a comeback.

Baseball is now being played in all but one Ohio Conference college, and is being played by the other colleges not members of the conference. In the Ohio Conference not only are there varsity teams, but intra-mural games are being played. One or two colleges are beginning baseball as a varsity sport this year after a lapse of a number of years. Even though the baseball season in northern Ohio for college teams is short, yet each college places a team in the field. The Ohio Conference even passed a rule against

spring football practice because it interfered with baseball and other spring sports.

Baseball as a sport in the high schools of northern Ohio has made some good substantial gains within the last two or three years. Many of the smaller high schools that do not play football, and there are many of them, play a baseball schedule in the fall. Many more of them are taking up baseball as a spring sport, playing other teams in their vicinity. Sporting goods stores report a large increase this year in the sale of baseball equipment to high schools.

Another sign that amateur baseball is coming back in this part of the state is the large number of town baseball teams made up almost exclusively of home talent. In some counties there are county leagues which have in them a number of baseball teams. In the cities of Cleveland, Akron, Youngstown and Warren there are many industrial, church and other leagues. These teams have on them young players as well as men who have played much baseball. Possibly the church leagues are more strictly amateur in every sense of the word, though others play for the love of the game.

Every indication tends to show that amateur baseball is coming back strong in this section of the state.

The Buckeye Association

*By Boyd Chambers, Director of
Athletics, Cincinnati*

College baseball in Ohio promises to have its best year this spring. All the Ohio Conference Colleges, with the exception of Case, will support teams. About eighteen nonconference colleges will put teams on the field.

The newly formed Buckeye Association, consisting of Miami, Denison, Wesleyan, Wittenberg, Ohio and Cincinnati, is playing a schedule of ten games. This will afford a basis of comparison that has never before been possible. These six schools are expecting to devote a great deal of energy to the sport. With the more even competition afforded by the Buckeye Association, directors at these institutions are confidently looking for baseball to take its former place of importance in the athletic program.

Wesleyan seems to have particularly good prospects this spring after a disastrous year in 1925. But Ohio and Cincinnati expect to put out teams that compare with their previous strong ones over a period of six or eight years. Miami and Denison last season came to the front with excellent teams after a period of fifty-fifty outfits. These two may be

counted on to turn out first class nines.

Wittenberg is newer at the game than the others and not much known of her ability to date.

Wooster, Oberlin and Ohio Northern, during the lean years of college baseball, have played full schedules with excellent teams. All three are expected to turn out even better aggregations.

Interscholastic baseball has always gone over big in the Greater Cincinnati district. The coming season will see more teams in the field with better coaching. There are ten Class "A" schools supporting teams and fourteen Class "B."

Major Frank W. Milburn, now stationed at the Infantry School of Arms, Fort Benning, Georgia, has been announced as the new football coach at Montana State University. It is understood that Major Milburn will combine the duties of serving as Commandant of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and coaching the football team.

For the first time district track meets will be held in Illinois for the purpose of determining what men may compete in the state meet at the university. There will be thirteen district meets held on Saturday, May 8th.

The Galesburg Tournament

John D. Barrow, Physical Director of the Galesburg, Illinois, Y. M. C. A., has recently conducted two very successful basketball tournaments. The first one, for the city basketball league championship, was contested by eight teams and the second was the District Basketball Tournament, which was won by Hedding College. The winning team in the latter tournament coached by Leon W. Miller was in splendid condition for tournament play.

Mr. Barrow promoted these two tournaments believing that there was need for some organization to sponsor amateur athletics for the young men of the city and district. The N. A. A. F. amateur rules governed the eligibility of the athletes. The success of the tournaments was such that Mr. Barrow is now preparing to organize an amateur baseball league for Galesburg.

Karl Schlademan, who has been track coach and assistant football coach at the University of Kansas for the last six years, has accepted a position as track coach at Washington State College, Pullman, Washington. Schlademan is one of the best known and best liked track coaches of the middle west and will without doubt be highly successful in his new position.

"MEYLAN" STOP WATCHES

GIVE LONGEST SERVICE

VOUCHED FOR BY LEADING COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND PROMINENT "OFFICIALS"



ACCURATE, RELIABLE,
DEPENDABLE, DURABLE

Ask for Illustrated Folder of "Meylan"
Stop Watches

A. R. & J. E. Meylan

American Service Plant

552—7th Avenue, New York, N. Y.

We repair all makes of stop watches

JUDICIOUS SELECTION— INSURES LONGEVITY

The buyer with his keen knowledge of value makes his purchases with an eye on the future. Equipment purchased today must serve not only for the present but for many years to come. Quality and workmanship constitute permanent locker satisfaction. Durand Steel Lockers meet this requirement. They have the structural strength to withstand years of hard usage and even abuse.

Time brings many changes that render certain equipment obsolete. Not so with Durand Steel Lockers which are designed and constructed to permit ready and easy adjustment and arrangement to meet future requirements.

These are but two of many reasons why buyers of lockers should have our catalog handy. This book fully describes and illustrates Durand Steel Lockers and shows you why they are superior. It shows many different types to meet the needs of any locker installation.

Branch Offices:

New York, N. Y.
Los Angeles, Calif.

Philadelphia, Pa.
Detroit, Mich.

Newark, N. J.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Representatives in all principal cities.

MANUFACTURERS OF STEEL LOCKERS, SHELVING,
BINS AND RACKS

DURAND STEEL LOCKER
CO. INC.
1503 FORT DEARBORN BANK BLDG.
CHICAGO, ILL.



"The Treatment of Athletic Injuries"

The Call of the Open is heard in the Land, as the Amateur Athlete is coming into his own—often giving the Professional a "run for his money."

This means the cases of injuries from out-door sport will increase.



is of such all-round efficacy—such prompt availability—so cleanly, comforting and pain-relieving, as to have found its way, as a **real stand-by**, into the Athletic Field. Sprains, bruises, wrenches, strains—even when abrasions result; call for hot Antiphlogistine and the genuine article never disappoints.

In a most interesting little brochure, by O. H. Glimstedt, G.D., Athletic Trainer—Antiphlogistine is described under "The Antiphlogistine Bandage"—in interesting detail. A copy will be sent on request, from the publishers.

**THE DENVER
CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
NEW YORK**

An Athletic Seminar

The athletic department of the Ohio State University conducted an athletic seminar for college and high school coaches April 16th at the university. The meetings were attended by some one hundred coaches, many of whom had entered athletes in the Ohio Relay meet, which was held the following day.

Baseball

The baseball conference was the first on the program at this session. Different speakers discussed means and methods of further promoting both inter-collegiate and intramural baseball. One man suggested that the baseball coaches had not worked as hard in organizing and promoting baseball as had the coaches of some of the other sports. It was agreed that the college games should be speeded up, that everything should be done toward guaranteeing good umpiring and that more publicity should be given to baseball.

Some successful baseball coaches discussed certain phases of baseball technique. The following points that were brought out are well worth consideration.

A pitcher should develop a natural motion and with control should have some change of pace. He should not be afraid to throw a slow ball now and then to good batters as well as to the poor ones.

A batter should watch the ball and should keep his head down. Of course, he cannot watch the ball if he throws his head back as he swings his bat. He should stand so that the big part of the bat commands the base. He should be relaxed up to the moment when he connects with the ball. The coach should not emphasize the matter of stepping into the ball, but rather should stress the form in the swing. The toe of the front foot should normally point at the pitcher. A batter may pull with his hips as well as with his front foot.

The catcher should stand with feet well spread, but should not assume too broad a base. He should crouch somewhat and should be careful not to lose time in drawing his arm back for a throw. At the moment of receiving the throw he should set his right foot toward the throw and then should only take one step thereafter in throwing. He should strive for a snap throw with a body pivot and should learn what trajectory will get the best results for him in throwing to second base.

Football

The football meeting was addressed by Mr. E. K. Hall, Chairman of the Football Rules Committee. Mr. Hall suggested that the rules committee could not be accused of being unfriendly to the forward pass, because many of the men on the rules committee were the ones who had suggested the pass when it was first adopted. A number of coaches spoke about the changes in the new rules and the majority expressed themselves as favoring the change in the forward pass rule. One nationally famous coach suggested that the coaches should not neglect the pass if they wished to win their football games next fall.

Basketball

The basketball meeting was first addressed by H. E. Olsen, basketball coach at Ohio State University. Mr. Olsen showed some splendid motion pictures, which are valuable both from the standpoint of those interested in studying playing and officiating technique. Following the pictures several very interesting lectures on basketball play were given by men who have specialized in the study of this game. Since at least two of the papers will later appear in the JOURNAL, no attempt will here be made to report these discussions.

Mr. St. John, who is a member of the rules committee, stated that the two most important changes which the committee had made in the rules were, first, that the jump at center will be considered legal if the center's foot is either in or on the center circle; and, second, the umpire as well as the referee may disqualify a player.

Ohio State is to be congratulated for taking the initiative in bringing the coaches of Ohio together and making it possible for them to exchange ideas for the good of the game.

Romeyn Berry, Graduate Manager of Cornell University, expressed a thought which might well be given wide publicity, viz., that the coaches as a class should develop a professional caste and assume the responsibility of elevating the standards of the coaching profession.

The Clerk of Course

In these days when every effort is made to run track meets according to a time schedule a great deal depends upon the efficiency of the Clerk of the Course.

In the big relay meets it is not customary to issue calls for the athletes who are expected to report at their pits, starting marks or circles five minutes before time for starting the events and ready to compete. Very frequently jumpers or vaulters expect to warm up or try their take-offs after the time announced for starting the events. In the well regulated meets this is not permitted as the men are expected to look after those preliminaries in advance of the time for starting the competition.

In the track events the clerk assigns the men their marks, turns them over to the starter, notes the lanes allotted each runner and then sends his Clerk of Course card to the head finish judge. It is essential that the clerk record the lanes on his card as otherwise the officials will not be able to check in case of disqualifications, especially in hurdle races.

In important meets the coaches should come together previous to the time of starting the meet for the purpose of making scratches and to assist in designating those who will head the heats. The heats should then be drawn and the lanes determined by lot. The clerk may then make out his cards for these events and thus a great deal of time is saved on the track. If five minutes before time for starting an event an athlete does not report he should be scratched and the man in the next outside lane should be moved in to the one thus left vacant.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

under the direction of
PROFESSOR CLARK W. HETHERINGTON

PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN
in PHYSICAL EDUCATION

UNDERGRADUATE COURSE

Four years, leading to degree of Bachelor of Arts
or Bachelor of Science in Education

GRADUATE COURSE

Leading to the degrees of Master of Arts and
Doctor of Philosophy

Fall term opens September 21, 1926

Summer Session, July 6-August 13, 1926

For further information address

DEAN JOHN W. WITHERS

School of Education, New York University
Washington Square East, New York City

Coaches!

Plan on attending the intensive course for coaches offered by **Glenn Thistlewaite**, of Northwestern University, in football, **Harold G. Olson**, of Ohio State University, in basket ball and **Archie Hahn**, of Princeton, track and physical conditioning. To be held at Dakota Wesleyan University, Mitchell, S. D., August 16th to 31st inclusive.

Mitchell, S. D., is noted for being the home of the World's Only Corn Palace; has three excellent golf courses and public tennis courts; is situated on the James River, with excellent bathing, boating and fishing, and is near Lake Andes, one of the greatest bass fishing Lakes in America. Wonderful cool climate.

For further particulars write

R. R. Daugherty, Athletic Director

Wesleyan University

Mitchell, S. D.

Index to Advertisers

Chicago Gymnasium Equipment Co.....	39
Circle A Portable Bleachers.....	29
Colorado Teachers College.....	32
Denver Chemical Co.....	46
Draper and Maynard.....	34
Dupont de Nemours.....	23
Durand Steel Locker Co.....	47
P. Goldsmith Sons Co.....	25
Hillerich and Bradsby.....	31
Iowa University.....	24
Illinois University Summer School.....	30
Leavitt Manufacturing Co.....	35
Theo. Mayer and Co.....	40
A. R. & J. E. Meylan.....	45
Michigan Summer School.....	28
Midland Chicago Service.....	41
New York University Summer School.....	47
Oregon Agricultural College.....	44
O'Shea Knitting Mills.....	Back Cover
Horace Partridge Co.....	Inside Front
Rawlings Manufacturing Co.....	41
A. J. Reach & Co.....	42
The Schmelzer Co.....	39
Servus Rubber Shoe Co.....	37
A. G. Spalding & Bros.....	27
Specialists Educational Bureau.....	28
Stall and Dean.....	Inside Back
Superior Normal College.....	38
Wesleyan University Summer School.....	47
Wilson-Western Co.....	23
Wright-Ditson Victor Co.....	33
Y. M. C. A. College.....	43

COMPLETE FILE of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL 1923-24

With articles by

Rockne, Meanwell, Ralph Jones, Archie Hahn, Lewis, Strahan, Jaggard, Grover, Manley, Stafford, Stewart, Majella, Trester, Pritchard, Lipski, Judson, Fletcher, Stroud, Ward, Ferguson, Clevenger, Winters, Wieman, Huebel, Young, Mayser, Rogers, Chandler, Reynolds, Collins, Nicholson, Smith, Novak, Beyer, Luehring, Thomas, Haberman, Allen, Morrison, Hogan, and Harmon.

One hundred articles by forty authorities on athletics in the 1923-1924 Journals for \$1.25 unbound, \$3.50 bound.

COMPLETE FILE of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL 1924-25

With articles by

Hillman, Bridges, Meanwell, Hunter, Wimberly, Daniels, Stafford, Grover, Webb, Nohr, Pritchard, Schommer, Rockne, Ewing, Van Liew, Jones, Erney, Lindel, Kent, Allen, Mather, O'Neil, Martin, Ashmore, Kennedy, Crisler, Habermann, Belting, Kerr, Yost, Butler, Hanley, Lieb, Fisher, Wilson, Morgan, Cromwell, Paige, Vogel, Raycroft, Hager, Fletcher, Bachrach.

One hundred articles by forty-four authorities on athletics in the 1924-25 Journals for \$1.50 unbound, \$3.75 bound.

Basketball Reprint The great demand for issues of the ATHLETIC JOURNAL

for 1921-1922 and 1922-1923 has made a reprint necessary.

The following articles are now available:

CONTENTS OF BASKETBALL REPRINT	
Basketball Fundamentals	Ira T. Carrithers
Stops and Turns (3 diagrams)	Dr. Walter E. Meanwell
Practice Formations (6 diagrams)	Frank McCormick
Some Successful Basketball Plays (4 diagrams)	John L. Griffith
Basketball Offense (6 diagrams)	K. L. Wilson
Floor Plays (20 diagrams)	F. J. Winters
A Tip-off Formation	Dr. Walter E. Meanwell
Basketball Defense	Ralph Jones

PRICE OF REPRINT

To non subscribers—fifty cents.

To subscribers—twenty-five cents.

Send orders now to

THE ATHLETIC JOURNAL
6922 Glenwood Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Stall & Dean

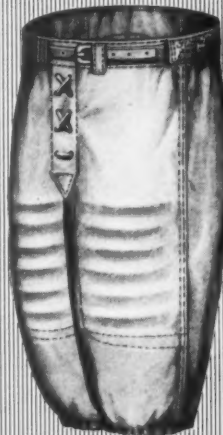
FOOTBALL EQUIPMENT
DESIGNED, USED AND EN-
DORSED BY JESS. B. HAWLEY,
COACH OF THE 1925 NATIONAL
FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS, DART-
MOUTH UNIVERSITY TEAM



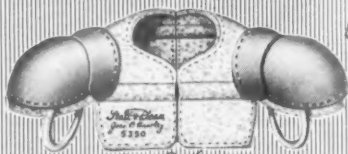
Jess B. Hawley
PANT



Jess B. Hawley
COACH OF DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY
1925 NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS



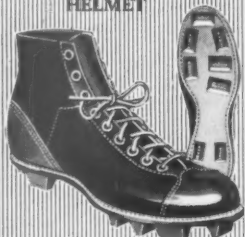
Jess B. Hawley
SKELETON PANT



Jess B. Hawley
SHOULDER PAD



Jess B. Hawley
HELMET



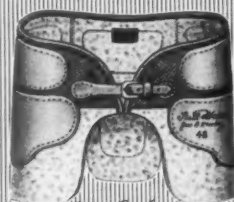
GOLDEN FOOTBALL SHOES.
STRAIGHT SOLE AND SPRINTING
COLLEGIATE MODELS

DARTMOUTH UNIVERSITY FOOTBALL RECORD FOR THREE YEARS

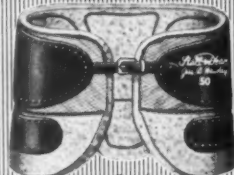
1925			
DARTMOUTH	59	NORWICH	0
"	34	HOBART	0
"	50	VERMONT	0
"	56	MAINE	0
"	32	HARVARD	9
"	14	BROWN	0
"	62	CORNELL	13
"	33	CHICAGO	7

1924			
DARTMOUTH	40	NORWICH	0
"	52	McGILL	0
"	38	VERMONT	0
"	14	YALE	14
"	6	HARVARD	0
"	10	BROWN	3
"	38	BOSTON UNIV.	0
"	27	CORNELL	14

1923			
DARTMOUTH	13	NORWICH	0
"	6	MAINE	0
"	24	BOSTON UNIV.	0
"	27	VERMONT	2
"	16	HARVARD	0
"	7	CORNELL	32
"	10	BROWN	14
"	62	COLBY	0
"	31	COLUMBIA	6



Jess B. Hawley
COMBINATION HIP AND
KIDNEY PAD



Jess B. Hawley
BLOCKING PAD



Jess B. Hawley
KNEE PAD



95 CHURCH STREET
BROCKTON, MASS.

Stall & Dean

2339 LOGAN BLVD.
CHICAGO, ILL.

EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS FOR GOLDEN SPORTING SHOE CO. BROCKTON, MASS.

THE O'SHEA HONOR SWEATER

We specialize in
making Honor
sweaters for
schools.



Furnished in all
standard school
colors.



Special *ten-day*
delivery.

Chenille or Felt
letters or em-
blems.



O'SHEA KNITTING MILLS

Athletic Knitted Wear for Every Sport

2414-24 North Sacramento Avenue

CHICAGO